S. L. BOARDMAN, Editor.

Our Home, Our Country, and Our Brother Man The Opening Season.

reaches its subscribers, nearly one half of March will agricultural and industrial education—is strictly

of the opening season.

ever, for doing their farm work, while others do but stock and implements." The total expenditure for very little better, and put off their plans until the period for work comes, and then perform it, what tion has been \$225,000, and the cash fund for the they do, in a "luck and chance" manner. How many maintenance of the college is about \$150,000. To know exactly what portion of their mowing fields they are to take up this spring; what crops they are to sow and plant; how they are to be cultivated and best possible instruction upon every subject taugh how manured; what fences they are to rebuild as a there is no desire to expand the course beyond the spare job between whiles; what fruit trees are to be proper limits of a simple professional school, or planting season with no loss of time or interruption because the seed "fell short?" The farmer who has already thought of all these things, provided for them physical labor of the pupils the report says: "Th so far as possible and arranged means for their com- intention of the system of compulsory manual labor plete provision before wanted is "master of the situa- altogether educational, precisely like the manipulation tion," and wherever found, (we venture the assertion) of the chemical laboratory, or the hospital practice c is a contented man, from whose lips complaints of un. the medical student." Nearly all of the thirty agrifavorable seasons, short crops and hard times, never cultural societies in the State have established one or pass. Your man who is doing in April the work that more scholarships (by the payment of \$50 each, w should have been done in March, who does not know believe) the advantages of which are enjoyed b what he is going to do to-morrow, who spends much students selected from their respective limits by ing up his plow, and is constantly talking about mov- gardener, farm superintendent, &c. Term bills \$54 ing West where they have longer seasons and where annually. he won't be so hurried with his spring's work. We Iowa. Having recently given in our columns an trust such men, who only cling to farming because in account of the State Agricultural College of Iowa, from any other occupation they would be sure to starve, the pen of a gentleman who recently visited the inand who can in no sense be called farmers, are becom- stitution; we only mention here a few details from the ing year by year, with the rapid advancement made annual report of the Trustees for 1869, which has just

many cares, that it may do no harm to remind them which 42 were young ladies. The course of study (what they all probably are well aware of) that the occupies four years, the first year's course being prework of the opening season stares them in the face! paratory. The French and German languages are Is the wood-pile prepared for the fire; are the carts included in the course. Manual labor is required, tools painted, repaired and in readiness? Have you dents for the work performed by them upon the farm. decided upon your crops, manures and other details of The faculty at present consists of a President, four labor? Have you read the papers and studied the market reports during the winter in order to form some opinion as what is best to plant the coming year? department. A steward "to take charge of the kitchen Have you dilligently sought out the lessons the last and dining room, and to purchase supplies," is among season taught you; and are you ready in striking the officers recommended. Room rent and tuition are your first blow this spring to do so in a more under. free, other expenses at the college, board, &c., \$3 25 standing manner, taking advantage of some dear- per week. The characteristic feature of the College is earned knowledge occasioned by past failures? Are stated to be the teaching of the "application of science you prepared to carry on your farm this year with to the useful arts, by actual example and manua less outlay than last, and if possible in some way to practice." The college is located at Ames, Story Co. add to your receipts? Have you learned nothing by past experience to guide the work of the opening seedtime? These things should be thought of-and pamphlet of nearly four hundred pages. The prothought of now-by every intelligent, systematic ceedings of the several meetings of the Trustees, with farmer. And have they not been thinking of just reports of the lectures and discussions held at the

keep an even balance with the staple crops, going into with the University. The chief aim of the Institution specialties carefully, and remembering the old adage as given in the words of the act of Congress is "the

What shall be the character of our chief farm operations the approaching season, in view of present prices and prospects-is a question our correspondents should thoroughly discuss during the next few weeks. Let us have their views upon this important matter. and mechanical philosophy and astronomy four years,

Considerable space in this impression is taken up with reports from Farmers' Clubs throughout the do., three years, history and social science three years, State. While they possess a strong local interest these commercial department two years, military tactics and proceedings are not without a general interest to all farming readers, and with a little attention on the one year. The course of winter lectures is designed giving the chief points of debate pro and con, without regard to the particular source from which certain opinions emanated. Statements of more than ordinatical information of great usefulness to readers who and three non-resident lecturers. Number of students would not care for the every-day remarks of Mr. B.

There has been an agent through this neighborhood

stocks being raised by layers or stools, and generally imported from Europe. The former grows but little farm are reserved for experimental purposes each year,

larger than a current bush, and so reduces the growth and each farm receives from the fund of the instituof the sort budded or grafted upon it, that it will not tion \$2000 annually. The total amount received attain more than eight feet in height. The latter is from the sale of land script is \$489,186.80. "The larger, and forms a top that is higher than that on the Paradise stock, but very much smaller than the common varieties. They usually bear in two or three professors, a master mechanic, steward, with a years, and for grounds of small extent, have the advantage of occupying but little space. Such trees are largely set in thickly populated districts, and if there is such an orehard in Skowhegan, as has been propriation of \$50,000, and a tract of 700 acres of described to our prrespondent, we should like to have land. In 1857 the State made an additional appropriation of \$40,000, and continued to give yearly sums for its support until it received the land script

Fig. We hope no reader, on account of its length, will fail to peruse the excellent and suggestive article a "Agricultural Mining," in this number.

The General Government in 1854 (240,000 acres); the proceeds of which, with a State endowment of 6000 acres of State (timber) land, will render

Reports of Agricultural (olleges. We gather from the annual reports of Agricultur colleges in other States, some interesting facts re garding the progress of these somewhat new and us

MASSACHUSETTS. The Agricultural College in th

State is located at Amherst, and, unlike institutio-

founded in other States under the provisions of the By the time this number of the MAINE FARMER act of Congress donating lands for the promotion have gone. The month, though having a place in the agricultural college; as the State by giving one this spring calendar, is really, in our climate, a winter, of the proceeds of the land script of the general go month, and it is not yet too late for it to give us more ernment to the Institute of Technology, fulfilled th month, and it is not yet too late for it to give us more of real old-fashioned winter weather than we have yet had, in this year of grace 1870. With the period between this and active farm operations spaced by weeks instead of months, it is certainly time we should look about us and form some plan for the campaign ss 119, as follows: juniors 35, sophomores 41, fres men 24, select class 19. The farm of the institution Too many farmers form no plan in advance, what contains 384 acres, "well provided with building set; what new implements will be required, and what compete with existing colleges. The college is intended and how much seed needed to go through the ed, however, to be very different from a mere manu of his time at the village store and keeps the run of committee appointed for the purpose. The faculty village gossip—he is the one who lays no plans, waits consists of a President, aix resident professors and inuntil his neighbors are sowing their seed before look-

in agriculture more and more beings of the past.

Still time passes so rapidly, and farmers have so during the year the number of students was 192, of

University in Jan. 1869 (a sort of Farmers' Conven-Labor is high and scarce; produce is low and plenty.

The farmer should study to grow that crop which will yield him the best return at the least expense. And value. The University is located at Urbana, Chamwhile it is quite impossible to tell in advance what paign County, and was first opened to students March that crop may be, the safest way will perhaps be, to 1868. Over one thousand acres of land are connected about putting all the eggs in one basket. There is liberal and practical education of the industrial classes safety and independence in pursuing a general course of mixed husbandry—even if it does not bring ready 480,000 acres of land, and from the county of Champaign it received a donation of \$400,000. There are fifteen distinct departments of study, as follows: Chemistry four years, natural history four years, agriculture four years, mathematics three years, natural civil engineering three years, English language and literature three years, French do., three years, Ger-

part of those forwarding them, may be made one of expressly for the benefit of the students attending the the most useful features of our paper. We wish to agricultural course. Manual labor is required, and suggest, nowever, to the Secretaries of Clubs that they is compensated in proportion to the ability and fidelity condense their reports as much as possible, and instead of each laborer, the maximum compensation being of giving the commonplace remarks of individuals, eight cents per hour. For voluntary work over hours make up an abstract of the discussion as a whole, (two hours a day being required) 124 cents an hou is allowed. Upon the labor question the report says: "It has been popular among the students, several at tributing to it the preservation of their health through ry note, as details of experiments, cost of crops, &c., &c., should be given with care, if possible inducing the party presenting the same, to write them out for valualable means of physical culture than any system &c., should be given with care, if possible inducing the party presenting the same, to write them out for the Secretary of the Club to use in making up his report. The doings of these Clubs—now, we have abundant evidence, among the articles first read in talk \$2.50 per term; room for each student \$4 per term; total annual expense from \$160 to \$200. The our successive issues—may, by this course be made faculty consists of a regent, twelve resident professors

during the year 1869, 128.

PENNSYLVANIA. The agricultural college of Pennsylvania is an institution that has experienced many obstacles. Founded originally as the "Farmers' High School," in 1854, it went through several changes and seling dwarf apple trees worked on the Douoin stock, from a New York nursery. Its remarkable features are said to be hardiness and early bearing. The agent says the principal part of the trees set in Massachusetts in late years are of this sort, and that in Skowing the same sort, and it is now doing well.

Falmouth. SUBSCRIBER. pied mainly with details of the experiments carried out during the year at the experimental farms located Nors. Dwarf apple trees are made by working the in Chester and Indiana counties, which may be recommon sorts on the Paradise or Doucin stock, the garded as branches of the main institution located in

ment of 6000 sores of State (timber) fand, will render

the institution self-supporting. This was the first State College of Agriculture put in operation in the United States: and although some of its earlier years brought discouragement, it has triumphed over all opposition and is now one of the most successful institutions of the kind in the country. Its Catalogue for 1869 shows 79 students in attendance. Tuition is for 1869 shows 79 students in attendance. Tuition is free to all students in the State; to those from other States \$20 per year; room rent \$4 per year; board \$3 25 per week. Students are required to work upon the farm or in the shops three hours each day, for which they receive from 3 to 7½ cents per hour, according to their fidelity and ability. The faculty consists of a President, six professors, and five under the students are interesting in the soil, every body admits. That by long cropping, without methods of restoration, these precious mineral substances are taken out of the soil, and carried off, all intelligent cultivators know very well—many farmers do not know it, at all—and many, who are intelligent, act as if they were entirely ignorant of it.

That the productiveness of a good, unexhausted soil, is due, in great part to mineral fertilizers naturally existing in the soil, every body admits. That by long cropping, without methods of restoration, these precious mineral substances are taken out of the soil, and carried off, all intelligent cultivators know very well—many farmers do not know it, at all—and many, who are intelligent, act as if they were entirely ignorant of it.

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These he is wintering in the bed-room of an unocoupled house. There is the right amount of ventilation, same dimensions but of a different form. He uses no honey board. Mr. Cony regards thirty pounds of surplus honey per swarm as about an average of swarms in this State one year with another. Last season one of his swarms produced 42 pounds of surplus honey, although the seison was a very poor one. It was cold and wet, with a great many days during the same of the seison was a very poor one. It was cold and wet, with a great many days during the period usually regarded as the best honey season, Mr. Goodale in his Report for 1857, stated that when on account of damp, cloudy weather bees could not work. He has kept bees for fifteen years, and in all that time has not seen a year when bees managed was the following:

"What method of procedure would you recommend," with ordinary care only, to say nothing of the use of scientific appliances for their culture, would not get enough to live upon and have some surplus. This he believed could hardly be said of the West, although stock at the end of the specified time. The price for refers in terms to "subsoil ploughing". the party selling to find a hive. Mr. Cony intends
the present season to largely increase the number of
swarms, and again resume the business with some of
his former activity and enthusiasm. He can make

Norg. Most undoubtedly the former, Did you

setts Agricultural College says that native cows tached to the subsoil plough, and the sar are better for the dairy (general milking properties) than full-bloods. Hon. Lewis F. Allen, in his work on "American Cattle," in describing a good miloh cow says: "She is not a pure bred cow of any breed, all though a strong dash of improved foreign blood will though a strong dash of improved foreign blood will a strong dash of improved foreign blood will be to use it can become Durhams claim that as a milking breed, so do those of the Devons, but in many cases they each fail in this particular. After all, milch cows must be selected. The farmer who keeps cows for their milk alone can tell a good milker only by trial; and when such an tell a good milker only by trial; and t one is found—known to be the descendent of a good milker—to breed from, he should, by selecting a bull from a family of animals celebrated for their milkgiving qualities, commence to form a breed of dairy cows for his own wants. Every heifer that does not come up to the standard should be rejected. By this work,—the farmer and his boys or hired men taking means, carried out with a judicious care, a true idea of the end to be secured, and persevered in for a series of years; the farmer, if he could not succeed in estab-

One of our substantial subscribers believes the carth needs salt as much as man and other animals. He has been in the practice of watering his garden

The subsoil plough, it is true, is not in iteelf, prim-

man informs us he believed himself that he used a larger quantity than was necessary. If other subscripts or correspondents have had any experience with salt as a fertilizer, we should be glad to hear from them.

The Storice Ptote.

The Storice Ptote.

If the advantages of the swirel plaw were fully understood, we believe the implement would come at the same temp, both tensor and derivated, we believe the implement would come into far greater use than it is at present. As now man-derstood, we believe the implement would come too far greater use than it is at present. As now man-derstood, we believe the implement would come too far greater use than it is at present. As now man-derstood, we believe the implement would come too far greater use than it is at present. As now man-derstood, we believe the implement would come too far greater use than it is at present. As now man-derstood, we believe the implement would come too for the processor of the plant times the cost of the processor of the plow is not to be compared with the old side-hill plow is not to be compared with the old side-hill plow is not to be compared with the old side-hill plow is not to be compared with the old side-hill plow is not to be compared with the old side-hill plow is not to be compared with the old side-hill plow is not to be compared with the old side-hill plow is not to be compared with the old side-hill plow in principles of constructions and manner of workman-bits, as it principles of constructions and manner of workman-bits, as the neat running, clastic text that the article method and habits to principle of constructions and manner of workman-bits, as the neat running, clastic text that the article method and habits are proposed to the switzed poor, dead farrows and ridges, alled unsightly more of the contract of the miny active men in this State, who own horse, the switzed poor, dead farrows and ridges, alled unsightly more of the miny active men in this State,

Communications.

Agricultural Mining in Maine. Co-operative.

sists of a President, six professors, and five under officers. This college has returned about 84 per cent. of its students to industrial pursuits. It is well equipped with means of illustration, and new buildings for additional accommodations are in process of erection. Location, Lensing.

1 que to see mineral returners, in all ordinary homogeneous formations, are naturally quite as abundant, at the depth of ten, twelve and fifteen inches below the surface, as they were originally, within six inches of the surface, all reflecting persons must concede.

That there are many thousands of acres of cleared farm lands in this State, where, for the depth of about inches the surface, all reflecting persons must concede.

six inches, the original mineral fertilizers have nearly all been carried off, though these lands are wearly We had a little chat the other day with Mr. Horace
B. Cony of this city, well known in this rection as
having a strong passion for bee-keeping, and as being
a most successful bee-keeper. He is wintering but
fifteen swarms the present winter, although he has in
previous years kept as many as one hundred swarms.
These he is wintering in the bed-room of an unoccu-

pied house. There is the right amount of ventilation, and as the bees are kept undisturbed, are wintering exceedingly well. He does not believe in patent hives, as a general thing, and prefers to make his own. He uses a movable frame hive, the dimensions of which are about 11 inches high, 21 inches long and 12 wide. By using this form he can place on two more boxes for surplus honey than on hives of the same dimensions but of a different form. He uses a movable state on the same dimensions but of a different form. He uses the same dimensions but of a different form. He uses the same dimensions but of a different form. He uses the same dimensions but of a different form the same dimensions but of a different form. He uses the same dimensions but of a different form the same dimensions but of a different form. He uses the same dimensions but of a different form the same dimensions but of a different form the same dimensions but of a different form. He uses the same dimensions but of a different form the same three colors and other useful metals naturally existing underground is called mining. These substances are not obtained except by digging. Who, in Maine digs or ploughs for the precious mineral food of plants, lower than six or eight inches beneath the surface? What is the implement of the first importance, for penetrating to those riches? Every body knows, by hearsay. It is the subsoit plough! Who in this State, has even seen it at work? The useful substances are there—the crop—wealth the surface? What is the implement of the first importance, for penetrating to those riches? Every body knows, by hearsay. It is the subsoit plough! Who in this State, has even seen it at work? The useful substances are there—the crop—wealth the surface? What is the implement of the first importance, for penetrating to those riches? Every body knows, by hearsay. It is the subsoit plough in the surface?

highly spoken of as a bee-keeping section; as from that quarter we have frequent accounts of great losses of bees in winter and of artificial feeding to keep them through. The terms upon which bees are usually let is for a period of three or five years, giving half the increase and half the [profits, and returning the old itself, not of the subsoil plough itself. Mr. Goodale, it is true in his discussion of these replies himself,

Cows for Milk.

I have a stock of native cows and intend to raise wo or three a year, as I sell my milk I wish to intwo or three a year, as I sell my milk I wish to increase the quantity of milk, and desire to ask which of the three following males would be best to cross them with: Durham, Ayrshire or Jersey? The first want therefore, is the want of motive power to use the subsoil plough, and so it is not used. It is true, that by the very slow process of shifting

adopt.

We wish we had a breed of "real good milkers"—a breed of cattle with this characteristic as definitely fixed, as is that of the Jersey for yielding milks.

It is true, that by the very slow process of shifting at the end of every bout, from one plough to the other, one might get along with only one team. And in the only instance that I have ever heard of the use of the subsoil plough in this State (and this was by Mr. Goodale himself, on a small piece of land for a grant purpose) this more reasonable to the purpose of land for a grant purpose. superior richness. Prof. Stockbridge of the Massa- bout, the chain was cost off from that plough, and at-

the rour d again.

But this method, as a customary thing, I think be readily detected in her form." Breeders of the the owners of two teams, its common use among us

of years; the farmer, if he could not succeed in establishing (what may be impossible) a milking breed, could at least select a herd of cows that would satisfy any one wishing choice milkers. And who doubts all this care and expense would pay?—ED.

machine, and go about the neighborhood, and saw up the farmer's wood pile—all the domestic force working with them. I have seen the identical thing—the farmer, with his own oxen, hauling the logs to the machine—the owner of the team, at the same time, working his borses and machine to cut them up.

The subsoil plough, it is true, is not in itself, primonce or twice a week with a weak brine—about half the ordinary strength—and has seen most beneficial results therefrom. Cabbages, beets, turnips, in fact all his garden vegetables grew wonderfully after the application. In one instance he applied it twice during the growing season, to several rows of corn, leaving the growing season, to several rows of corn, leaving the growing season, to several rows of corn, leaving the growing season, to several rows of corn, leaving the growing season, to several rows of corn, leaving the growing season, to several rows of corn, leaving the growing season, to several rows of corn, leaving the growing season, to several rows of corn, leaving the growing season, to several rows of corn, leaving the growing season, to several rows of corn, leaving the growing season, to several rows of corn, leaving the growing season, to several rows of corn, leaving the growing season, to several rows of corn, leaving the growing season, to several rows of corn, leaving the growing season, to several rows of corn, leaving the growing season, to several rows of corn, leaving the growing the g ing the growing sease n, to several rows of corn, leavothers along side upon which no application of the
brine was made—and the rows that had received the
salt water produced a third more corn than those not
so watered.

Another subscriber, a most careful and exemplary
farmer—purchased last spring a large quantity of
damaged salt for dressing. It was applied to grain
and root crops at the rate of ten bushels to the acre,
being spread broadcast after the grain was sowed, and
harrowed in. Its beneficial effects were quite marked,
especially upon a crop of peas, although the gentleman informs us he believed himself that he used a
larger quantity than was necessary. If other subsoribers or correspondents have had any experience

year, before it is time to go out with the threshing machine.

Who will begin? Who will start the work of mining for these precious indispensable treasures, that have been lying, for generations, within six or eight inches under our feet, and never yet touched by the device of man?

B.

For the Maine Farmer.

Letter from a Farmer's Wife.

I have taken your valuable paper quite a number of years, and have always read it with a great deal of interest, and, (being a woman,) perhaps my taste will be called in question by some, when I say that the first page always claims the first spare moments that I have, and is always read with greater attention th many other part. I suppose my subject also will be considered an odd one for a woman, and perhaps it is, but I believe it is allowed now-a-days, that a woman may try her band at almost anything, except voting, and to my mind every true and intelligent woman does her part of that (indirectly of course) or at least all the part she should care to take. But enough of this. I wished to say a few words about farmers and farming. I am aware that I am stepping af women supplied the subject of the process. When will we learn that one bird in the hand is worth two in the bush? We had better accept a good offer, rather than wait for something that we may never realize. But things do look really discouraging. We cannot afford to raise potatoes for thirty-five or forty cents per bushel, when taxes are so high, when good workmen are scarce, whem manuers is high and labor is high. But it is some consolation to know that when we are miserable our neighbors are miserable also. When the New York farmers can't get but \$1,50 per bushel for their wheat, they are a great deal more miserable. And why? Because such prices will not pay the cost of production. Now what shall we do? This is the question. If have been a long time coming to it, but you know that a poor horse has to score a half-a-dozen times or more, before he really gets off. I mean, what shall the farmers of Maine do? We don't at least all the part she should care to take. But enough of this. I wished to say a few words about farmers and farming. I am aware that I am stepping out of the straight and narrow path, prescribed for women to walk in, but still womanlike, I would like to have my say. I was much interested in reading the report of the lecture by Ex. Gov. Brówn at the Farmers' Convention, in which he says the "occupation of the farmer is unpopular." I would like to know if any one can tell at what time it was popular. He says it is the "oldest of occupations," and so it is, as old as the first man, and the dislike to it is about the same age, I guess. And why is it so? The great he same age, I guess. And why is it so? The great and grand reason in my mind, is, because woman, as a general thing, has failed to make it popular. We all admit that men are the lords of this mundane

they are not so much to blame as appears at first thought, for they are educated to it by their mothers in most cases. They are not brought up to work as their grandmothers were, and I do not suppose one in a dozen could work as they dd; and in fact with all the new ways and methods of doing work both for the farmer and his wife, I do not think there is any necessity for them to work as hard; but still the idea is feeding coarse fodder he regards it necess ry to feed no in the latter part of the winter or spring. In sity for them to work as hard; but still the idea is feeding coarse fodder he regards it necess ry to feed no in the latter part of the winter or spring. In sity for them to work as hard; but still the idea is perpetuated from mother to daughter, that the work of a farmer's wife is too hard for them, and rather degrading than otherwise, and all the rest of the world like. Cattle should have water twice a day, and it is ways some noble exceptions to all general rules, but still the majority of boys and girls, are brought up and educated to believe that almost any occupation is preferable to farming, or to become a farmer's wife. And here I will mention what I consider the only valading and reasonable except the same water twice a day, and it is not policy to keep them out in the cold exposed to winds and storms. Farmers are apt to turn their cattle away to pasture too early in the spring of the brought up by hand. Mr. J. N. Hall regards it best to feed stock but three times a day, in order that the aminals may remain quiet as much of the time as id and reasonable excuse, that any woman or girl can have for refusing to marry a farmer merely because the is a farmer, and that is want of intelligence, cultihave for refusing to marry a farmer merely because he is a farmer, and that is want of intelligence, cultivation and refinement. I do not wish to be understood as saying, there are no intelligent farmers, for there are many and they are an honor to their sex, wherever found. But where you will find one that is a wise, intelligent, and refined man, you will find a dozen or more I dare say, who would not be capable (as the lecturer has said further along) "of introducing amusements, books, and other means of improvement, into his home circle, to render it attractive." I am not speaking now of the older men, for I deem them excusable in some sort for they did not have the privileges that we eljoy at the present time; but it is of the young man I am speaking. Any young man that intends to become a farmer (if there are any such) may become as well educated and as refined as his neighbor—the lawyer, or doctor; and indeed I think it very necessary that he should in order to till his farm understandingly, and if he has a home and a family, to make a swed farmer did not need much of an education, nothing but muscle, strength and industry to make a good farme is a farmer in a good idea to let animals out p easant days, to rub themeselves, and get the tenefit of the sunlight and pure sir. Capt. James Sampeon remarked that the stew way to feed rough fodder, is to mix it with good, which makes it more palatable for the stock, and animals will thrive better than they will when it is feed out separately. [This opinion was also concurred in by Mr. Samuel Whittemore.] He thinks calves that do not eat and thrive well when young should not be raised, for this peculiarity will fillow them through life. Some good hints and suggestions were given by other gentlemen present. The Club decided that it is best to give stock a good warm lodging, plenty of water, a good supply of good hay (given at stated times) and a generous allowance of roots; turnips in the first part of the winter, and beets in the last part. The question for discuss

of an education, nothing but muscle, strength and inof an education, nothing but muscle, strength and industry to make a good farmer, is exploded, or ought to be, at least, and will be in time or our young farmers will find themselves so far behind the rest of humanity, that it will be a doubtful case if they ever get near enough to any smart and intelligent girl, to make love to her, much less to marry her. But I J. Finson, Treasurer and Librarian. This Club holds for I are singuing the winter and numbers in the property of the state of the sta

The Clover Question, again. "Western New York," and was introduced to many of the first farmers in two different towns. From them I learned that they had two kinds of red clover which they call the large and the small, which on examination proved to be identical with what we called Northern and Western. They saved all their seed of the small from the second cutting, which seeds much the small from the second cutting, which seeds much the second cutting, which seeds much the second cutting, which seeds much the second cutting to the second cutting to

threshing men, with due activity and ingenuity on their part, might induce many farmers to employ themselves and their horses, in subsoil ploughing, during many weeks of the best working season of the year, before it is time to go out with the threshing machine.

Who will begin? Who will start the work of missing season of the work of missing season of the class of the series were kept over and many farmers are talking of feeding them to their stock, rather than sell at such hope the butter making readers of the Maine Farmers.

Who will begin? Who will start the work of missing readers of the Maine Farmers are the tone bird in the hand.

Proceedings of Farmers' Clubs. all admit that men are the lords of this mundane sphere, but still, it cannot be denied that they defer in a great measure, to the opinions, the likes, and dislikes of us poor weak women; perhaps more than they ought in somethings. For instance, in this subject of farming as an occupation. Where is the young woman, (or lady I believe they call them now,) who will marry a farmer, when she can get any one else? They seem to think the social standing of the farmer is not as good as that of the man with a profession; the merchant, or successful politician, and in all this they are not so much to blame as appears at first be profitable, it is necessary that the animals be kept

make love to her, much less to marry her. But I fear I am spinning too long a yarn for your patience, therefore will close by saying, that I have several sons, and I think I should feel just as proud, to have one, or all of them, successful and intelligent farmers, as successful doctors, lawyers, or politicians; and I certainly think their chances for the enjoyment of life, would be increased fourfold by choosing the first named, as an occupation.

A. B.

Monroe.

For the Maire Farmer. and combinations; and through them wield a power-ful influence. Why may not farmers do the same The Clover Question, again.

Dear Farmer:—My day is past. I am now in the evening of life, and taking a little rest before wishing my friends a final "good-night," and retiring to my

Where can these questions be better discussed than in wening of life, and taking a little rest before wishing my friends a final "good-night," and retiring to my final rest. Permit me to say, I find it a pleasant evening I still epjoy life; I still epjoy reading the MAINE FARMER. I was interested in the perusal of a communication from Albert Pease, published in the issue of date, February 12th, 1870, on clover as a fertilizer. He says, "in Western New York, the seasons permit the cutting of the clover once for hay, and then afterwards for seed; but our climate will not permit of this." This led me to reflect that it was in my power to give some information about clover, that may power to give some information about clover, that may of systematic investigation and experiment, and be of interest to Esq. Pease and other farmers, and of keeping correct data in our farm operations, almost be of interest to Esq. Pease and other farmers, and correct what I believe is still a very general error. Some twenty-five years since, I kept a public house and carried on a little farming, and as I had manure in abundance and but little land, I manured high and plowed deep and often, planted one year and seeded down the next with about 10 bs. clover and 12 qts. herdsgrass seed to the acre. The consequence was, an enormous crop of hay the first year, often so badly lodged as to cost near as much to out and secure as it was worth. This led me to try the Western clover, as it was then called and I believe is still by most persons. In the fall of 1864 I spent some weeks in "Western New York," and was introduced to many of the first farmers in two different towns. From the first farmers in two different towns.

Northern and Western. They saved all their seed of the small from the second cutting, which seeds much better than the first. That is the case in Maine. I always cut two crops the first year. A careful examination will convince any one that the two kinds of red clover are as distinct varieties, as the red and white clover.

Climate has nothing to do with making the difference. The small kind is generally used in New York, and I think it the most profitable in Maine on land in good heart. The only objection I ever found to it was, that it was too early for the herdsgrass that grew with it. One great advantage is that it seeds after cutting, if the fall feed is not turned into too early. In my field, where I seeded down fifteen years ago, there was a handsome show of the small clover last year and more than a ton per acre of various mixed grasses. I hope friend Pease and others will try sowing gypsum on clover, when the clover is two or three inches high and dew on.

Wilton, Feb. 1870.

June 18 Anson.—There is no portion of the Maine Farmer.

Anson.—There is no portion of the Maine Farmer has two read with greater pleasure and profit than the discussions of the Farmers' Clubs. These little institutions are doing an immense amount of good in various ways. Besides the information that is derived through them, in regard to the different modes of through them, in regard to the different modes of through them, in regard to the different modes of through them, in regard to the different modes of through them, in regard to the different modes of through them, in regard to the different modes of through them, in regard to the different modes of through them, in regard to the different modes of through them, in regard to the different modes of the same town are often almost strangers to each other. Now as they come together from week to week in the lub-room, they become better acquainted with each other,—and it is found frequently that a slouched hat other through them, in regard to the different modes of the same town ar

will try this plan and report through your columns to the Corinth Farmers' Club. I would here take the occasion to say, that the thermometer should be in-every dairyman's house. Purchase the kind that can readily be detached from the case. Place it in the cream a minute, then you will ascertain to a certainty the state of the cream. Moses Chandler, Sec. E. Corinth, Feb. 28th, 1870.

> For the Maine Farmer. Agricultural Intelligence.

Horse-Hair Snake. In looking over your issue of Feb. 12, I happened to drop my eye on an article asking for information in regard to the origin of the horse-hair snake. It is simply this: You catch a comon black cricket and put him into water some time in the months of July, August or September, and let him stay until he becomes lifeless, and as the last struggles of death seem to take place you will see pro-truding from what we call the mouth, something in the form of a hair, which, when becoming disengaged from the cricket, will have all the qualities of the so-called snake. This I have witnessed in the presence

Nors. We admit this, as it seems to be written in good faith, (we have the writer's name,) and as it is in nswer to a query inserted in our paper a few weeks since. The theory, however, is new to us, and forms one of something like a dozen or so different opinions or uperstitions concerning the origin of this wonderful snaike." If no other correspondent has any opinion give we will present the views of the best entomoogical authorities upon the subject; there is no mystery to it.-En.

REMEDY WANTED. I have a cow that of late has iven bloody milk. Will some one please give me the est remedy for such a trouble, and oblige H. B.

BIG STEERS. As big steers seem to be the order of the day, I think we have a pair in our violaity which are worthy of notice. The, are owned by John P. Ellis of Fairfield. They are four years old last spring, girth 7 feet, 10 inches, and weigh 4225 pounds. They took the first premium at the New England Fair at Portland last fall; also at the County Fair at Water-ville.

BILL HIGGINS.

Fairfield, Feb. 19th.

THEORY ABOUT THE CATERPILLARS. The public were alled upon through your columns to give a reason for the non-appearance last year in their usual numbers of the tent caterpillars. I think they were destroyed by the canker worm which infested our orchards a few years ago. What rather confirms me in this opinion is that ore locality which was bounded on the weet and north by a fine forest which was but little troubled by the canker worm, had more tent caterpillars last season than any other place know of.

J. N. Wade. Augusta, Feb. 19th.

wish to ask the readers of the MAINE FARMER tha

her bag. One year ago she was taken with the garget, as I called it, in one hind teat and soon in the other. The bag swelled bad. In three months from the time she was taken she gave no curdled milk, but a mattery corruption. I gave her beans and put a piece of garget in her brisket, but it did not help her. The cow is in good condition and will come in this month. If some one will tell me through the Maine Farmer, what will cure the cow, I should be much

Smithfield Feb. 18th. MR G. SPAULDING of New Vineyard, has a year old oull, that girths 5 ft. 9 in., which is trained to work.

Your Wiscasser Reader probably does not know walls along the highway to the road interest, for un-derdrains in the wet places. Nuisances should be re-moved at any cost. M. C.

are happy to inform you that this town has taken one step in the right direction; and that is the purchase of a thoroughbred Durham bull of Mr. Charles Shaw of Dexter, to be placed upon the town farm for the improvement of our stock.

J. W. W.

Levant.

A MODEL FARMER'S WIFE. Mrs. Alfred Barton of A MODEL FARMER'S WIFE. MIR. Alfred Barton of Dexter, has been married twenty-five years; has rearred a family of nine children, mostly boys, and done her own work with the help of membors of the family. She has made 11½ tons of butter, and 35½ tons of cheese. Her husband has most succefully managed a large farm;—as what man could not be successful with the help of such a 'scend wife.'

The North Franklin Agricultural Society, held their annual meeting to-day, March 2d, 1870, and had a very pleasant and harmonions meeting. The following officers were elected: Seward Dill, Phillips, President: Stephen Morrill, Strong, S. S. Lambert, Phillips, A. Dyer, Freeman, Vice Plesidents; Winthrop Norton, Strong, Treasurer; L. P. Hammond, Avon, Secretary; S. S. Lambert, Orrison Dill, Phillips; E. J. Gilkey, Strong; A. L. Bradbury, Avon; John Dyer, Freeman, Trustees.

L. P. Hammond, Sec'y, Avon,

For the Maine Farmer Meteorological Observations,

An abstract of the meteorological observations taken at the State College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts, for the month of February, 1870, by Prof. M. C.

Arts, for the month of February, 1870, by Frot. M. C. FERNALD.

Latitude 44 degrees, 53 minutes, 10 seconds North.

Longitude 68 degrees, 38 minutes, 57 seconds West.

Altitude above the sea, 134 feet.

Mean temperature for the month, 18°.22.

Maximum temperature, 47.00.

Minimum temperature, —17.00.

Mean warnest day (Feb. 15th.) 39 60. Mean warmest day (Feb. 15th.) 89.60. Mean of coldest day (Feb. 4th.) —6.60. Mean per centage of cloudiness, 57.

Amount of rain or melted snow in gauge, 4.296 in.

Amount of snow, 15.00 in.

Direction and force of winds—N. W. and W. 43;
W. and S., 12; S. E. and E., 21; N. E. and N. 24. The mean pressure of vapor in the atmosphere, suf-cient to support a column of meroury in height .098 in. Mean humidity of the atmosphere .80.

Mean of month, 141 29 23 221 Maximum, 45 48 42 43 Minimum, -14 6 -4 -0

Maximum, 45 48 42 43 Feb. 18th. Minimum, -14 8 -4 -6 Feb. 4th. Thirteen days north and northeast wind during the month; one day east and southeast; five days south and southwest; nine days west and northwest—prevailing wind north. Mean warmest day 15te, 43 deg; mean coldest day 4th 0 sero. Mean of Feb. for sixteen years, 21 deg; so the past February, was 1½ deg, warmer than the average. Warmest February in sixteen years, 1857, 27½ deg; coldest, 1855, 14½ deg; snowfall for the month 17 inches.

Month milder than usual, though the first week quite cold with frequent snows.

Snow the 9th of the month two feet deep on a level, after that frequent raine causing the snow to settle very much. Eighteenth and nineteenth heavy rain storm and gale causing a great fresbet in the rivers and streams of Maine, breaking up the ies, sweeping off nearly all the enow, and causing great destruction of property in some sections of the State. Bright solar halo at 10 A. M. the 28d.

Yours truly.

The Legislature.

Augusta, Saturday, March 12, 1870. TERMS OF THE MAINE PARMER,

\$2.00 in advance, or \$2.50 if not paid within These terms will be rigidly adhered to in all cases. All payments made by subscribers to the Fances will be credit in accordance with our new malling method. The printed da apon the paper, in connection with the subscriber's name, show the time to which he has paid, and will constitute, in al cases, a valid receipt for moneys remitted by him.

EFA subscriber destring to change the post office dire his paper must communicate to us the name of the effice to which it has previously been sent, otherwise we shall be unab to comply with his request.

Mr. V. Darling is now canvassing in Penobscot county.
Mr. S. N. Taber will call subscribers in Kennebec et

pear to have given the matter a searching examination

long been known to the public; and it ught forever to

General and Mrs. Grant to have been entirely blame-

Gould and Jim Fisk, Jr., originated and engineered

dent's family with the movement so as to obtain the

proved to be wily enough to dupe and bleed both

Gould and Fisk. He deceived them until the last with

Grant. But it appears from the admissions of both

business of the country.

against the credit of the Government.

whole round of dufies-not having been completed.

It is therefore necessary that the travel should be a

far regulated as to limit the number of loaded teams

allowed to pass over the bridge at any one time, and

the city authorities in this direction will be properly

The merchants of Augusta are everywher

known as energetic, wide-awake responsible men

and Augusta is also known as an enterprising go-s

village of Boston has just come to our notice. Messrs

S. W. Huntington & Co .-- one of our strong firms

which will be found well stocked with everything i

We return our thanks to Mrs. Eliza Farrer, o

at once, makes us wish that we were rich end

so superior a butter maker as Mrs. Farrar.

day of March.

keep Jerseys ourselves, and fortunate enough to have

take place on Thursday next. We were in erro

The City of Boston of the Isman line

week in saying that the election was to be an Monday last. The time is fixed by the city charter a

head city. But the first instance of Augusta

and composed of a set of good fellows---have es

patronage of Maine merchants.

appreciated and complied with by the public.

COLLECTOR "NOTICE during the months of January and February

Mr. S. I. PHALL Will call upon subscribers in
during the months of January and February. The "Black Friday." Our readers have not forgotten that infamous spiracy of the gold gamblers of New York, whereby, on Friday the 24th of September last, the price of gold was forced up to 163 and then depressed to 132 without the aid of any stirring event, foreign or domes tic; the startling movement being effected solely through the artificial agencies of the hold conspirator and having no connection whatever with the credit of the government, the amount of currency in circulation or any impending national crisis. It will be remembered, too, that the appearance of the U. S Treasury gold in Wall street, causing the final tumble cumstances above described, would seem to have been to 132, gave rise to all sorts of rumors and charges in regard to the complicity of the government with the audacious gamblers. Malignant partizins hastened to brand Secretary Boutwell as one of the conspirators, declaring that he had been induced to sell Treasury gold, by gamblers who had sold "short" at 132; others (Mr. Baker and ourselves, we suppose) were is assigned for final action upon this question. and to charge Mrs. Grant in effect with receiving quietly at home making money and enjoying the \$25,000 for furnishing her sister, Mrs. Corbin, wife layed the Monarch, but he is "satisfied the Governor of the arch conspirator, information with regard to left the moment she anchored, and did not return to the purposes of the government. Even the friends of the Administration were fearful that some of the officials had committed an indiscretion. It was therefore due to the administration that the charges should night for home." The above is the substance of Mr. Baker's explanabe investigated and the whole subject ventilated. The congressional committee entrusted with that duty ap-

and their report makes a good sized volume. It gives a full history of the ingenious plot, most of which has set at rest the contemptible insinuations with regard tained throughout the State and among the members vantage of the corporations. of the Legislature, and in many cases pretty strongly to the conduct of Gen Grant and his family, and Secretary Boutwell. It not only shows the conduct of less, but highly praiseworthy. It appears that Jay the whole affsir. They reasoned that if they could enlist old Corbin, the President's brother-in-law, they would stand a great chance of connecting the Presidesired information with regard to the policy of the government. Corbin readily became one of them and have been justified in leaving his post of duty hereprecedent to the contrary notwithstanding. But the exigency must be imminent and evident, requiring the idea that he was controlling the financial policy of the administration and "carrying gold" for Mrs.

Gould and Corbin that Mrs. Grant had no interest whatever in the gold speculations, and wrote a letter at all. The claim estimated by them to amount to bridge in 1827, he says: to Mrs. Corbin saying that the President was very much distressed over the rumor that Mr. Corbin was about a million of dollars, if it really constitutes a about a million of dollars, if it really constitutes a valid claim against the General Government, about which there seems to be considerable doubt, has been builder. Mr. Charles Keene, who was in skill only engaged in the Wall street speculations. It appears which there seems to be considerable doubt, has been already assigned for the benefit of the European & second to Mr. Bullard, was master-workman, and North American Railway, and it was the business of the Company to employ its own agents to lobby or en
The headly company is in the company to employ its own agents to lobby or en
The headly company is in the company to employ its own agents to lobby or en
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The headly company is in the company in the company in the company is in the company in the company in the company is in the company is in the company in the company in the company in the company is in the company in the com too, that the conduct of Gen. Grant from beginning to end was wise and honest. He wrote a letter to Secretary Boutwell dated Sept. 12th, notifying him that a desperate struggle was pending between the "bulls" gineer it through Congress. It hardly comports with making that road in Lincoln. The "Ballard hill" the dignity of the State that its Chief Executive should in that town took its name from him. He was taken and "bears" of Wall street, and that each party wanted the Government to help them out of their diffileave his appropriate duties at home for the purpose in Bangor, whilst on his way home. He was one of engaging in such business. Granting, on the other God's noblest men. Mr. Keene is still living in this culty; but he thought they had better pursue a steady policy regardless of the gamblers. The conspirators hand, that it is really a matter in which the State is city. The bridge, previous to this, was burned time in the early part of 1827. The last day of f course preferred to be very patriotic and only wanted gold "bulled" or put up to 145, because the best interested, what are our Senators and Representatives interests of the country required it! It appears from in Congress elected and sent there for, if not parathe investigation, however, that the President treated mountly to look after the interests of their State. It is said, these claims "must be explained and authen-listed before the Departments at Washington by some loc, but was told it was not safe. We accordingly them from first to last as enemies to the credit and Secretary Boutwell himself also comes out unseathed one," and who so well qualified for such a duty, by went to Augusta to cross on the bridge. Whilst we long residence there and familiar official acquaintance were crossing the bridge, the ice was breaking up in and it is to be regretted that the same cannot be said long residence there and familiar official acquaintance with the routine working of these Departments, as our Senators and Representatives? They know, or of Gen. Butterfield of the Sab-Treasury in New York He held a place second only to that of Boutwell himself, and it is not denied that he has been a faithful ought to know, all about these claims, and they can formed a jam and remained during the winter. It contains prosecute them efficiently and successfully, was said that the river was full to the bottom, except officer so far as to account for every dollar of governcertainly prosecute them efficiently and successfully, ment money entrusted to his charge. But it seems to if the claims are justly recoverable, provided they honestly perform their du'y to the State and their constitutents. If they cannot, or do not, it will be as was submerged; the water high up in Water street, was submerged; the water high up in Water street, and the melting snow, making an "fee freshet," and formed a dam below Hallowell, and that village was submerged; the water high up in Water street, and stores and stores. be conclusively proved that he made \$35,000 from sales in gold during "Black Friday" week, whether he used the information derived from his official ful in their stead; or better still, to vacate their position or not. The committee regard this as inexful in their stead; or better still, to vacate their and destroying a vast amount of property. The places altogether, and amend the constitution of Maine height of the water at that time is marked in Kennecusable and scandalous. In conclusion the committee recommend the abolition of the Gold Exchange, and making the Governor, not only Commander-inbut also Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Washington, with a seat in the Senate or House, as he may elect, and an iron-clad, double-turreted steamer placed at his service, whenever his official duties required. chief of the Army and Navy and Militia of the State. the enactment of some law to prevent such conspiracies VALUATION LIST. We are under obligations t Hon. Franklin M. Drew, Secretary of State, for a copy of the valuation list of the State, including the num-

official duties require him to undertake the journey. ber of polls and the total amount of estates, real and Again, Mr. Baker says the presence of the Gover personal, for the years 1860 and 1870-the amount for the latter year being the same as made up by the Congress," while the appropriations were passing freshet which swept the Kennebec. It rained three Commissioners on the State valuation. It shows the through that body, and "before the golden opportunity had passed." If this was so, is it not strange that he should have selected a mode of conveyance, so notorishould have selected a mode of conveyance have selected have selected a mode of conveyance have selected ha polls in 1860 to have been 127,899, and the estates \$162,158,581: the polls for 1870, are 143,195, and the valuation of estates \$219,666,504-showing an increase of the former of 15,156, and the latter of \$59,507,520. This schedule, however, does not include wild lands, the business of the commissioner England to this country with the Peabody remains? England to this country with the Peabody remains? a bridge came down whole and went under the body it not occur to the Governor that there might be A whole saw mill came down having piled it upon this point, - one of the most difficult in their Did it not occur to the Governor that there might be dadger in this delay, and that the "golden opportunity" might thus be put in jeopardy, or irrecoverably important that the graph was fear that the case w Mr. Noyes has completed the temporary repair of the Kennebec Bridge, which was so badly damaged during the recent fseshat. It has been made sufficient agent, or accept with much equanimity the explanation offered by his apologist and defender in the Journal. It stated is that the Governor was directed to assume this duty by the Legislature of 1869. How ly secure for ordinary use, and with proper care will stand until arrangements can be perfected for its more thorough and permanent reconstruction. We are requested to say, however, that the passage of heavy is it that a whole year has been permitted to elapse, teams over the bridge is not unattended with some danger, as the entire weight of the structure rests upand no attention paid to the matter, until "urgently on the arch timbers, the sills or chords, which add s summoned" to its performance by "some members of materially to its support, not having yet been replaced. Congress?" We pause for a reply.

Our citizens will be glad to learn that the post ffice accommodations in this city, are to be enlarged. The Postmaster, Hon. Jas. A. Bicknell, accompanied it is to be hoped that the restrictions established by by B. H. Cushman and J. H. Hartford, Esqs , has re- more fits and better bargains than any other man ently made a visit to Washington for the purpose of town, has just removed to his roomy and well aprepresenting to the Department the condition of the pointed store, No. 174 Water St., this city, where office and the imperative necessity for its enlargement with enlarged borders and extended facilities he to accommodate the increasing business. Their mission better enabled than ever to satisfy his customers and was completely successful. The office is to occupy the friends--old and new. His spring stock is large and entire first floor of the Granite Bank building, divided well extended, and in fine goods and ready made chants having established a branch house in the little and arranged in such a manner as to give double the clothing he has a variety sufficient to please every working room it now enjoys and adding largely to the taste. public convenience. It will be fitted up with all the nodern improvements. The Bank which now has its house (their headquarters still being at 190 office on the first floor, will be removed to the second Water St., this city) at 84 Devoushire Street, Boston story. The change will be made as soon as practicable

their line, their specialty being gents furnishing goods of every description. We commend the firm to the has been established at the terminus of the Somerset & Kennebec road on the east side of the river, whe passengers for the north and east will take the cars. this city, for some "gilt edged" Jersey butter, the ntil the railroad bridge is rebuilt. Through passenproduct of the well known cows belonging to Allen ambard, Esq. the skillful manipulations of whose one station to the other without delay or expense, lairy are wrought by Mrs. Farrar, six handsome balls, reighing a few ounces over one pound each, formed The Directors are doing everything possible under the fall. the product of one of Mr. Lambard's famous cows for one week, and to have them all placed in our porringer

Mr. S W. Huntington of this city, has recently was given by Rev. Dr. Bingham, of this city, on Tues nvented and patented a sash balance, to be applied day last. It was a finished and scholarly pe to windows and cars, and entirely superseding the old and was listened to with much attent weight and pulley, which have until now maintained by the audience in attendance. their superiority over all improvements. Its applica-tion is simple and perfect. The window is balanced by tion is simple and perfect. The window is balanced by oity, in the successful treatment of difficult chronic a pinion and rack, and may be run up and down with discasse, as will be seen by his afvertisement, has resee, or remain at any desired height. It is a most suce it the ne plus ultra. Mr. Huntington is camers between New York and Liverpool, is missing. taking measures for its introduction to general use, and we hope he will realize a rich reward for his in-She is now on her forty-first day out from New York,

Gov. Chamberlain at Washington. A brief paragraph in our paper, in which we ex- / The forty-ninth Legislature will probably adjourn ress our gratification at the resumption by Governor in the course of two weeks after a session of rather hamberlain of his official duties at the Capital, has more than the average number of days. After re-

ained in our article.

called forth a communication in the Kennebec Jour- turning from the "obsequies of the late George Peaal over the signature of Hon. Jos. Baker, member of body" the grave law-makes entered upon their work the Legislature from this city, in elaborate defence of in earnest, and have already passed upon some im-the Governor, against the alledged implications con-portant measures. The bill to establish uniformity of text books in all the common schools of the State was In his communication Mr. Baker states that the fully discussed before the committee and through the Governor went to Washington "in obedience to a sum- press, but was defeated on the ground that the mons from some members of Congress to attend to introduced did not by its terms give us State uniform most important business of the State imposed on him ity, or that if it did, such a law could not be enforced by the Legislature." This "important business" is or, if it could, it would result in a dangerous monopoly stated by him to be the prosecution of certain large and not be "very well itself." But to the aston necuniary claims against the General Government, ment of everybody, the bill relating to the rate of inhe largest and most important of which is the "claim terest was passed to be engrossed without discussion for interest on the advancements made by Massachu- and without a division, and if not already a law setts in the war of 1812-15, which by joint resoludoubtless will be before the close of the present week tions of Massachusetts and Maine have been appropri- It is the much needed modification of the usury law, ated to the European & North American Railway, suggested in our columns some weeks since; that is, it amounting to from \$800,000 to \$1,000,000." Other enables parties to make a legal contract for any rate of claims to the amount of about \$40,000 are also interest they may argree upon, but in the absence of mentioned. He adds that these claims, "justly due such express stipulation the legal rate will be ex per from the United States, and have been for a long cent as now. Thus the necessitous borrower will save time, it was the imperative duty of the Governor, in the extra one-half per cent. or more which he now obedience to the mandate of the Legislature, to pre- has to pay by way of insurance against repudiation.

sent and press on the United States," and he gives as | The bill for the abolition of the death penalty, reason why the time taken to do this was while the will be remembered, passed the Senate by a large Legislature was in session, that these claims if admit- majority and was defeated in the House by a very ted to be just by the United States, would be put much smaller majority than last year. The bill has directly into the appropriation bills, and allowed im- now been amended so as to make imprisonment for mediately, or they must go over to another year. The life the punishment for murder, except when committed Governor was urgently summoned to Washington for | within the walls of the State prison; then it shall be this purpose and his co-operation was deemed abso- death by hanging. It has been argued that while the lutely essential at that particular time." The reason imprisonment for murder for life may be adequate for the Governor's taking passage on board of the protection for society at large, it is yet no protection Monarch, by which he was delayed nearly a week, at all to the overseers and inmates of the State prison. instead of going by rail, which, under the urgent cir- But while the amendment obviates this objection to the unqualified abolition of the death penalty, it surren the most expeditious if not the most desirable method, dere the great principle upon which its most radical Mr. Baker gives as follows: "He adopted this course, opponents have always based a portion of their argubecause riding in the cars seriously affects the wounds ment. Still, it is a "leap ahead" as amended, and which he received in defence of his country, while we hope it may become a law. Thursday of this week

But the most important matter which is now awaitfruits of his perils." He adds that foul weather de- ing final action of the Legislature, is the bill for the consideration of railroads in Maine. The bill was ably iscussed before the committee and a report secured her again, but devoted all his time to the business of in favor of consolidation. Several amendments have the State, and left on its completion and rode day and been proposed in the Senate, which would afford still further checks and safeguards against the dreaded tendencies to a dangerous monopoly. There seems to tion as nearly as we can give it in a condensed state- be no good reason why the bill should not become ment. Whether or not it is a successful vindication of law; for it may safely be assumed that railroad men the Governor, under the circumstances, our readers would not ask for it unless it waslikely to be of and others must judge for themselves. There can be some advantage to them; and if it was a serious injury no doubt that the feeling has been very widely enter- to the public it could not be permanently for the ad-

The amendment to the liquor law must not 1 expressed, in more than a single instance through the gotten, for it is by no means insignificant and will public press, and if we are correctly informed, even probably be satisfactory to a large majority of radical upon the floor of the House, that the prolonged and temperance men. Complaints for search and seizure unprecedented absence of the Governor from the State may be made by one person instead of three, town during the business session of the Legislature, was, to officers incur a penalty for refusing to execute the use no stronger term, of very questionable necessity law, all forfeited liquors must be destroyed, and proseand propriety. If any special, vital exigency in the cuting officers are prohibited from allowing a case to affairs of the State had arisen, imperatively demand- be continued for sentence beyond the term when coning his presence at Washington, he would of course viction is obtained. This will become a law without opposition.

REMINISCENSES OF KENNEBEC FRESHETS, Rev. Dan exigency must be imminent and evident, requiring iel Stickney of Presque Isle, a member of the present neither apology or explanation. Was it so in this Legislature, and editor of the Aroostook Suarise, gives in his paper some interesting recollections of some of the remarkable freshets of former years in this city ject of the Governor's mission was obviously not a matter in which the State was pecuniarily concerned ing of the burning and rebuilding of the Kennebec

cember, 1825, we spent in Hallowell, on our way from our home in what is now Franklin county, to White-field, to instruct a school. It rained all the night passages for the water to pass off. On the 25 h o March it broke up again, from the effects of a great filling cellars and lower stories of houses and stores and destroying a yest amount of property. The

in 1826, again in 1843, or '44, and again on Sunday last. It was also submerged about 1800, from the same cause. We should think that people would find one was urgently demanded by "some members of lower street in Hallowell. In June, 1832 occurred ously slow and uncertain as the movements of the some four feet higher above the bridge than below. Monarch, which if our recollection serves us, was The river was covered with logs, trees and the ebris nearly two mouths in making the funeral voyage from of mills, bridges, buildings, dams, fences and almos ost? Should this prove to be the case, we fear that topple over the bridge. But instead of this, the mil the E. & N. A. R. R. will be hardly satisfied with their and all in it were crushed like a child's cob-house and

Two men got on the pile and with a batteau in tow came down the river. As it approached the bridg one of the adventurous men left in the batteau, bu by lying flat upon his pile. A cheer which almost made the bridge tremble, went up from the crowd of lookers on. He brought his boards safely in, below

Bosworth, the popular clothier, who gives peopl

STA brilliant party was given at the Augusts House on Thursday evening last, by Messrs. Bliss and Gibbs, members of the Legislature. The attendan was very large and the toilettes of the ladies are said Frains commenced running regularly between to have surpassed in richness and elegance anything this city and Skowhegan on Friday last. A sta ion of the kind which has made its appearance in Augusta, during the present season.

Wm. P. Whitehouse, E-q., has been appointed b Judge Danforth, County Attorney for the term of Court gers from the north or south, are transferred from which commenced on Tuesday 1st inst. The vacancy ceasioned by the death of Mr. Webb will thus b and freight is also trans-shipped in the same manner. filled until an election takes place by the people next

The closing lecture of the High School Course

to patients similarly sifficied.

James W. Bradbury, Jr , Esq., of this city, has einted Commissioner

Messas. Eprrons: - The fashionable sesson of 1869-70, will I ng be remembered as among the most losers by the robbery of the Bowdoinham Bank, a brilliant that has ever been witnessed at the national year or two since, had compounded the affair, taking capital. The entertainments which have been given 60 per cent. of the loss, agreeing not to prosecute. by numerous officials, and by many of the more the story was told us, the whole amount taken was wealthy resident citizens, have been highly enjoyable offered, provided the robbers in Thomaston could

the matter of locomotion a feat rather difficult to as- afraid to negotiate them. Indeed, it is said, that from complish; but all have participated in those festivities the bonds returned not a coupon had been detached.

With evident relish and zest, and with the very apparent and commendable intention of extracting all The elegant toilettes exhibited at these receptions, re- says. His skull was fractured and his physicians exlisplay, must have been rather a painful process to of Darius Forbes, formerly of Paris. such as were interested in making up the aggregate It is proposed to out a short canal from Lake Richnecessary to cancel the obligations. Fortunes have ardson to the head of Ellis River, thereby shortening been worn upon the persons of notables in the form the water distance from the lake to the Androscoggin, hese gala days has been passed for this season, and shuts it off from the market. mencement of the sombre fast of Lent has At Mattawamkeag, on Thursday last, a man named

Notes from the Capital.

their afternoon and evening receptions. It is a fused \$500 for the pair, needed point, in the fashionable world of the An English vessel was wrecked a few days since a feeling of home-like enjoyment; while the hearty vantage of the buyers, says the American. ourtesy and liberal hospitality extended on all occa- A fatal accident occurred on the Portland & sions, have constituted that species of welcome which ester Railroad, between Alfred and Springvale, last peaker for inaugurating such bountiful hospitality in bruised, and had a leg broken.

of Figaro," (sung in English for the first time in this was much respected. such talented artists as compose this troupe. This weather was very rough and no assistance could be organization is doubtless the strongest of any now given him. His friends may learn additional particubefore the public, their progress through the country lars by addressing Captain Issus Paine, care of H being marked by a success which has much resembled R Atwood, No. 17, Commercial street, Boston. an opation wherever they have performed. The Too Republican Journal says on Board the steamthe most successful of any on record.

round of gay entertainments has followed the advent Brewer. of this ship in southern latitudes, sustained on the The Lewiston Journal has a note from S R. New part of our own people by liberal offi ers and students ell, E-q , saying that that the telegram to the Journal British vessel. Capt. Commercil and some of his description; and receiving a reply stating that it was ital, exchanging numerous civilities with the repre- for the proper care of the body, an i started at once to

alleged sales of catetships on the part of sundry his disappearance. nembers of the U. S. House of Representatives. The Amos H. Eston, of Norridgwook has been appointed generally known as "Lygan's Rygulators,") has had Eston is the son of Rev. H. M. Eston, a successful most undesirable duty to perform, and the gentle- teacher. men composing it deserve the thanks of the commu- The Rockland Gozette says the Knox & Lincoln upon. It is rumored that further informalities in the pestowal of cadetship are receiving a rigid examina- crtps, addresses the sons of Maine at Lowell, Mess., tion by the committee, and it is possible other names March 15th. my be added to those of Whittemore, Golladay and The Camlen Herald says that the yearly yield return to the embraces of their constituents.

upon the present postal system of the country, in Messre, Balwell, Webster & Co. have taken a contract which he takes strong ground for a reduction in the to supply one-half the granite for the new Masonio limits of the United States. It is believed this move- will amount to \$140,000. ment will not only be popular with the people, but The Eleworth Anerican has had a visit from that the Post Office Department will be self-sustaining woman in that vicinity who served in the army two even at the low estimate proposed, when the franking years, dressed in male attire. She has resumed for system is entirely abolished, and the mass of matter male habiliments, though she uses toba soo now improperly passing free through the mails shall A freight train demolished a sled to which a hor be held to pay the rostage to which it should always was attached, which was crossing the track at Oak have been subjected.

The citizens of Maine resident in Washington, who but no attention was paid to this little circumstance still claim the valley of the Kennehec as their home, as no driver of the team was about. About a mile have watched with great solicitude the results of the and a half from the scene, the engineer, looking out ecent unprecedented freshet in that region. As inti- saw the horse staring at him from the cow-cate er, n stions are heard that the fall of the water has thus with a puzzled look as much as to say, what is all this ar been inconsiderable, and opinions expressed that fuss about? The train was promptly stopped and i nuch damage may still be apprehended from the was found that the horse had been picked up by the arge masses of loose ise that remain above the dam cow catcher and deposited on the platform in front and bridge, the daily telegraphs from the north are the engine, where, too much stunned or frightened to agerly sought to learn the latest news from the scene move, he laid until lifted off and was found comparadisaster. Much sympathy is expressed for the suf tively uninjured. ering that has resulted from the extraordinary rise The Dimocrat says that Mr. Abram Haley of Bidde f water in the Kennebec river; and the hope is earn- ford was found dead in his bed on Sanday morning estly entertained, that the community which has been last. Cause or his death, supposed to be apoplexy thus sorely tried both by fire and find, may at last Deceased was about 55 years of age. have reached the utmost li nit of its misfortunes.

Washington, D. C., March 9th.

THE CUPSUPTIC CLUB. The Portland Press of Frilay last, says, "During the past few months a numer of our citizens have held meetings to consult upon orses, breed of cows, and other kindred subjects. The interest in these meetings has constantly increased and the gentlemen have now formed themselves into a club known as the "Cupsuptic."

There is an excellent library connected with the slub, not extensive, but choice works upon these topca have been obtained at considerable expense. The can have also the most delicate tubes of French importation to test the quality and quantity of cream. The subject for discussion at the next meeting at their allowing his sheep to enter a pen in one end cooms on Congress street will be "How do we know lean to in bad weather. The other day a cow, wishing who has the best cow."

Tests as to quality of cream and milk will be made rests as to quality of ottom. At a meeting ing, was found to be only thirty inches in height, and held of the above society, Mr. Frederick Fox was chosen Secretary: to whom all communications should he addressed, and any information in relation to the years and 6 months. She ate a handful of raw raising question under discussion, viz: "How do we know who has the best cow," will be thankfully received by mation, of which she died. She had a brother and him in behalf of the society.

NORRIDGEWOCK BRIDGE. The Directors of the Norridgewook Bridge Co , have recently held a meetat that place. The conclusion arrived at was to put in the present stock, two hundred shares, at \$25 per share, (original value \$45 per share,) and two hun- grown to be a young lady. this not realize enough to build the bridge the shares out ice and to build houses at what is called Alams dred additional shares at the same price. Should no doubt readily be taken, as the company declared good dividends last year. The principal share holders are B. E. Townsend, John H. Sawyer, Col. Edward Fall River, Mass. has commenced to cut ice on what is are to be assessed for the remainder. The stock will Rowe and John W. Sawtelle. Meanwhile the town unthorities have contracted with Mr. Sawtelle to put in a ferry at the old landing, south of the site of the bridge, and at the place where the winter road always

the cities of Portland, Bath, Lewiston, Auburn, sace and Rockland. In all except Bath the republican ticket was successful. Col. Samuel B. Bailey, demotrat was elected Mayor of that city by 44 majority.

2500. The republicans also elect a majority in both branches of the Legislature.

Items of State News. The Brunswick Telegraph bears a rumor that the in most of their details, one exception, however, being released. This was pronounced impossible. The in-that the numbers attending them have sometimes made ference is that the parties having the bonds were

Mr. Augustus D. Forbes accidentally fell down a fight of stairs in the Lincoln Mill at Lawiston on heir pleasures and ignoring all their inconveniences. Thursday, and was taken up for dead, the Journal unions &c., baffis all ordinary powers of description; press grave doubts whether he can recover. He pro-

most regal diamonds, matched with everything 80 miles. It would afford the chance to run out the aquisite and expensive in costume that refined taste timber from 14 townships or 300,000 acres of land unbounded wealth could suggest. But the limit of without the risky passage of Berlin Falls, which now

estored society in part to its ordinary quiet level. McGiynn, belonging in R chmond, N. B., was engag-Among many who have entertained at the national ed in hauling supplies into the woods. On returning sapital the past winter, there have been none more from camp, in attempting to cross the river his horse successful in attaining the end of all festivities-real broke through and went under the ice and were lost. njoyment—than the Hon. James G. Blaine and lady, The team was a valuable one, as the owner had re-

netropolis, that their entertainments have been espe- S. W. Harbor. She was bought in by Andrew sially successful. Without either estentation of man. Havnes and others, for the sum of \$1,150. A num. ner or prodical display of wealth, their receptions ber of English vessels are wrecked on this and adjahave been such as could be participated in with a cent islands every year, and are sold to the great ad-

s much more easily apprehended by the recipient than Tuesday. A banking caved in, burying two men kscribed. Maine has never before been so well and named Thomas Barry of St. John, and Jerry Conley perously represented in these particulars, and the of Portland. Barry was so badly injured that he anks of her people are especially due the honorable died in about two hours, while Conley was severely William White, Esq , of Bowdoinham, who 'wa

One of the principal enjoyments of the present week one of the Board of County Commissioners of Sagahas been a season of English Opera by the Parepa dahoo some four years ago, died at his residence in Rosa Troupe, the powerful combination which has that place last week. He was chairman of the Board been so eminently successful at the north recently. of Scientmen of Bawloinham at the time of his de-"Maritans," "The Bohemian Girl," "The Marriage cease. His age was 65, and he was a gentleman who

city,) and "Martha," have been the operas presented Hiram P. Collins, seaman on schooner S. Fogg, hus far, with a success and brilliancy that might was lost overboard between Fire Island and Barnegat, asily have been predicted for a company embracing while on a passage from Boston to Norfolk, Va. The

'Marriage of Figaro' is to be repeated on Friday er Katahdin, on Saturday morning, while making un ming, and "The Puritan's daughter" has been as- the cabin berths, the waiters found a man in an insigned for Saturday. The entire season promises to sensible and apparently dying condition. He was decently clad, but without any person who knew him. The Rip Van Winkle proclivities of the capital of A telegram was forwarded from Camden to Belfast laryland have been considerably disturbed recently, for a physician, who, after examination, said the man y the appearance in the waters of Chesapeake Bay of was near his end. He died before the boat reached that marine wonder, the British ship "Monarch"! A Winterport, and was ascertained to be J. D. Kent, o

of the U. S Naval Academy, and others, and contra- has been the means of discovering the fate of his long iwise by the generous and courteous officers of the lost son. He at once telegraphed Mr. Steckle giving subordinate officers have also visited the national cap- all right. Mr. Newell gave directions by telegraph sentatives of our own and other governments.

Much excitement has been produced in political home. Possibly he will be able to gain information bring it home. It is now four years since Roscoe left circles at the capital recently, by the examination of while absent, that will clear up the terrible mystery of

mmittee appointed to investigate these proceedings, Supervisor of Sato is for Somerset County. Mr.

nity for the fairness, impartiality and justice with Railroad Company have contracted for their rails, at E. H. Elwell, E-q , editor of the Portland Trans

Dowesse, the celebrated trio who lately concluded to all the Vinalhaven quarries amount to some \$300,-000; 175 men are employed during the winter season, Among late rumors is one to the effect that a dis. aul from 200 to 30) in summer, at wages from \$1 inguished northern senator has prepared a speech per day for green hands to \$5 for expert workmen. rates now established, and proposes the sum of One Temple in Pailadelphia, begun in Ostober, 1868, and ent postage for letters for all distances within the to be finished during the present year. The contract

Hill, Scarboro. The hors: was also supposed killed,

Stephen L. MoDonald who escaped from on about a year ago, and was confined there for the orime of rape, was arrested Saturday at the house of his brother-in-law, Mr. Beal, in Greene, by two officers from Lewiston. He will be returned to Taom

The damage done by the ice freshet at Kendall's mprovement in stock, raising of cattle, speel of Mills, was considerable. J. W. Jones' corn Factory was damaged \$200. Connor & Bunker's damage w. \$200. The dam across the river is considerably in jurel, some parts of it taken out smooth to the bottom and the whole of it injured more or less. The boom house is a complete wreck-so much so that they

> A correspondent of the Oxford Democrat says the his sheep pen and barn, a board for the purpose to get into the barn, and not seeing any other method actually passed through that hole, which, upon measur seventeen in breanth.

Mrs. Lucy Parker of Eliot died Feb, 20th aged 7 Saturday morning previous, which produced inflam sister who died at just the same age, one from eatin clams, the other from eating maple sugar.

A citizen of Belfast has just returned home aft beence of fifteen years in California. Among the in A company from Glouester, Mass has commenced

Pond in Boothbay. The company say it is the best called Reed's Pond. One lee house to be built at Boothbay Harbor. The men employed by these companie

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT BY FIRE. The Neponset Dry ing Works near Boston, were burned on Wednesda morning last, and six women employed in the build ing, perished in the fismes. The women were in the attic picking cotton, and the progress of the fiame was so rapid that they were unable to make their

A Good DAY's WORK. Gen. Boynton the U. Pension Agent in this city, made payment on Tuesday

LOSS OF THE ONEIDA-A FRIGHTFUL CATASTROPHE. Despatches from Sin Francisco gives the particulars of the loss of the U. S. war steamer Oneida, and the terrible loss of life with which the disaster was attended. The commander of the Oneida, Edward P. was a native of Castine in this State, aged 42 yars, and had bravely distinguished himself on many occasions during the recent war of the rebellion. He leaves four orphan children. The following details.

ights ahead!" and a midshipman gave the order to port her helm. Everything seemed quiet on board the other steamer. This leads to the belief that she had not observed the Oneida, although her lights were burning brightly. The steamer, which proved to be the Bombay, of the Peninsular and Oriental line, abaft the gangway, about half the way between the main and mizen rig ing. A hole was cut through her, by which the whole interior of the ship was rendered visible. The binnacle, wheel and rudder were instantly killed. The Bombay did not stop after crushing through the Oneida, though the guns of the latter, which happened to be loaded, were almost instantly fired to attract her attention and bring her back. Orders were given to lower the boats, but only one life-boat was available, the others having been crushed. The life-boat was manned by Dr. Stoddart, the boatswain and 15 of the crew. Five gu: s were fired, but before the sixth could be discharged the Oneida sunk, it being within ten minutes after she was struck. None of those saved saw a man or heard a voice on board the Bombay. They report that when it became evident that there was no hope of saving the ship, the officers gathered around Capt. Villiams, and he was heard to say that if the ship obliged to leave the sinking ship to avoid being swamped. After rowing about for a while, the crew of the life-boat, seeing none of the crew floating—not one of the 160 who went down—unwillingly bent their boat's head landward, about five miles distant. On

landing, the natives kindly treated them, and they obtained the assistance of guides and started to walk to Yokohama, which they reached at daylight the next morning. The Bombay was immediately ordered to the scene of the wreck, and succeeded in saving to the scene of the wreck, and succeeded in saving thirty-nine men, who had got into the cutter, which fluted when the sip went down. Several other vessels, one with Minster DeLong on board, proceeded to the scene of the disaster during the day, but no more lives were saved. The Japanese Government sent boats and apparatus to search for the wreck, and if necessary to busy the spot. The passengers on board of the Bombay were quite surprised when they knew of the calamity that had befulled the vessell they. knew of the calamity that had befallen the vessel the had struck, but declared that they neither heard any

Oneida numbered 176, only 56 of whom, including Dr. Stoldart and two junior officers, surviving the Further details of the disaster were obtained from letters received, as follows:

request from the Oneids to stay by them or minute guns fired A naval court has been demanded by the captain of the Bombay. The officers and men of the

"The Bombay struck the Oneida on her starboard quarter, carrying away her poop deck, cutting off her whole stem and running one of her timbers entirely through the bows of the Bombay at the water line. Three times the Oneida hailed the Bombay with "ship ahoy! Stand by your helm or you will cut us down," be treasurers or collectors was amended so as not to be treasurers or collectors was amended so as not to be applicable and fixed her guns, all of which the "The Bombay struck the Oneida on her starboard the guess were distinctly heard at this port, twenty miles away. The Oneida went down stem first in about twenty fathous of water, with 20 officers and 50 men. The Captain of the Bombay did not stop to rescue those on board, nor did he upon his arrival.

The first hear coident or inform the captain of the secondary of the captain of the secondary of the captain of the secondary or men. The Captain or the Bombay did not stop to rescue those on board, nor did he upon his arrival here report the accident or inform the authorities.

The first knowledge of the affair was the next morning, when Dr. Stoddard, the Surgeon, and fifteen of the crew arrived on foot. But two cutters were availthe crew arrived on foot. But two outlers were available, and the officers almost to a man refused to take them while a man remained aboard. The discipline was complete to the last. The sick were all being put The oats, the officers remaining at their posts

into the boats, the officers remaining at their posts until the ship went down.

The only U. S. government vessel in Japan being the store-ship, Minister DiLong was obliged to a copt from the English, French and Russian men-of-war stoumers, steam Lunches, outters, &c., and in company with Col. Shepard, Consul at Yeddo, and Mr. Farrington, proceeded to the some of the disaster, where all in human power was and is still being done to receive the sufference and recover the policy of the State contracted prior to Feb. 1862, passed to be engrossed.

The bill as amended was passed to be engrossed. Resolution relating to the surface of the Judiciary Committee were ordered to inquire into the expediency of amending Chap 21 or resolves for 1869, (relating to the suit against B. D. Peck and bondsman.)

House. Resolution relating to the College of Agriculture and Mr. The bill as amended was passed to be engrossed.

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The bill as amended was passed to be engrossed.

The position of the Oneida was ascertained by spar which at low tide rises four or five feet above the water. No bodies have yet been found. Had the Bimbay sent her boats to the assistance of the Oneida of indignation towards Coptain Eage is terrible. None but his company and a few of his countrymen

attempt to shield bim. The following additional facts brought cut by the investigation show that there is a terrible responsibility somewhere else beside with the Bambay. The la in a late typhoon, lost all but three small boats. One of these was out in two by the colsaid were, when Lieut, Commander Muldagr reported the vessel sinking, "I know it but what can I do? I asked for more boats and they were not allowed me." Thus through the negligence of somebody and the inhumanity of the Bomb-y's officers, a battle scarred and bistoric crew has been suck, and as prave a crew

The tollowing is a correct list of the offcers los': Commander E. H. Williams, Licut. Commanders W. Stewart and A. W. Muldaur, Paymaster T. L. Tulock, Jr., Masters Walter Surgeant, and J. K. Philan. Ensigns J W Corrie and Charles E Brown, C. A. Copp, J. C. Hull, G. K. Adams, Asst. Surgeon Froth-Copp. J. C. Hull, G. K. Adams, Asst. Surgeon Frothngham, Eggineers N. B. Lettig, H. Barstow, C. W.

Sentar and John Tarraroe, Carpenter J. D. Penner,

aymaster's Clerk W. C. Thomas and O.

An act relating to accounty.

Lors of a California Steamer. The steamer 1858, relating to the sale of intoxicating liquors, was Golden City, Capt. Comstock, which left San Francisco on the 18th of February, for Panama, with 500 proceed. passagers for New York, including teas received by The following resolves were taken from the the China steamer and a heavy treasure list, went ashore on the morning of the 224, near Point Lazaro, Lower California, about fifteen miles distant from the By of Santa Maria. The water being smooth the Senare order relating to an observance of the fiftieth inded with little difficulty. They remained upon the motion of Mr. Vose, and indefinitely postponed. barren spot for two days with insufficient food and water, when the passengers were taken on board the steamer Colorado, on her passage from Panama to San cisco papers gives long accounts of the earthquake

Francisco, and conveyed to that city. When the wreck commenced breaking up and the which we make the following extracts: cargo drifted ashore, some casks containing liquor 12:12 P. M. Two shocks were distinctly noticeable the first being sharp but brief, lasting about two scoand disorder ensued. Fearing bloodshed would be onds: after an interval of seventeen

traced to the same source.

BEFORE THE FOOTLIGHTS AND BEHIND THE SCENES.

This is the title of a new and popular work by the noticed at all.

The resh from the hetele was almost universal. noted and talented actress, Olive Logan. The work The pavements in front of them were crossed and talented actress, Olive Logan. is a scathing onslaught on the immoralities of the frantic forms in every variety of dress and undress playhouse and similar temptations, and the scenes Montgomery, California, and other streets were black described so vividly, are no doubt true to the life.

The book is elegantly printed and profusely illustrated with over thirty full page, spirited engravings, beside a fine portrait on steel of the author. We think the work will have an immense sale. Mr. Frank Crom.

The preliminary examination of the St. George murder affair was concluded on Tursiay night, 1st instant. The complaint charged Edward Andrews and Frank Smalley with willful murder of Wm. Jones, to which each pleaded not guilty. It appears that Jones was guilty of the provocation that led to the affair.

Andrews testified that Smalley tried to avoid an entermination of the St. George murder of some, on issuing from their doors, to see staid business men and stately ladies all apparently smitten with sudden insanity.

A large congregation was at the time in Washington street B-ptist church, in attendance at a funeral. The choir had just begun the hymn beginning:

The congregation with one accord rushed for the door. Ladies fainted and fell; others screamed and fell over them; horses stationed outside ran away; al-

nently with the Elmwood House at Waterville, one of the best kept public houses in the State. He was highly esteemed as a citizen, neighbor and friend. | the Legislature from Calais, and has taken his seat.

The Legislature of Maine.

TUESDAY, March 1. SENATE. The resolution in favor Hospital was recalled and amended so that the ex-penditure of money shall be under the direction of the

sions during the recent war of the rebellion. He leaves four orphan children. The following details are given in the despatches:

"The Oneida left Yokohama, Japan, on the 231 of January, on her homeward voyage. The steamer left her anchorage about 5 o'clook in the afternoon, and the accident occurred at 7 o'clook on the same evening. As the Oneida steamed out of the harbor the crows of the various vessels and the men at work in the forts gave cheers and wished her a happy voyage. On passing out of the harbor her fires were banked and steam blown off. While the offisers were at dinner, at about 7 o'clook, the lookout man shouted, "Steamer's lights ahead!" and a midshipman gave the order to

SENATE. Among the bills read and assigned were SENATE. A nong the bills read and assigned were the following: To amend the statutes relative to illegal voting; to change existing statutes so that Clerks of Courts shall be appointed by the Court instead of cleeted by the people; to amend the liquor law, and an extensive bill concerning insurance companies, revising the existing laws. On the bills to authorize railread commands in the control of the court of the cou vising the existing laws. On the bills to authorize railroad companies to issue merigage bonds and to incorporate the Railroad Construction Company, ought not to pass was reported. Bill to establish the weight of a ton of coal was indefinitely postponed. The Committees on Banking and Fisheries reported finally. House. The report of the Committee on State Lands and Raads was considered at length. The resolves for the appropriation for roads in Arosstock county passed by a vote of 53 to 45 The Committee on Fisheries reported a bill to regulate river and harbor fisheries, and snother to regulate the taking of porgies, which were printed.

SENATE. On motion of Mr. French, a committee composed of Messrs. French, Lindsey, and Cusbing was appointed, to be joined by the House, to consider and report on the expediency of a due observance by the Legislature of the 50 h anniversary of the sover-eignty of the State, which will occur on the 15th of March. The bill concerning the rate of interest was passed

to be engrossed by year 18, nays 6.

The Liquor Law Bill was passed to be engrossed, slightly amended and printed. The Rillroad consolidation bill came up, and after being amended Wednesday next assigned for its further consideration. A test vo'e showed sixteen of the Senate, a majority, in

Hours. The committee on the Judiciary reported reference to the next legislature on order relative to reducing the number of jurymen to six for trials. Bills were reported to extend observer of the Portland & Oxford Railroad, and to incorporate the Merchants'

Wa chouse Company.

The Westbrook matter came up by assignment, and after discussion the House voted, 72 to 47 signment the division of the town. Bill to authorize the inhabitants of Brunswick to erect a town building and issue town bonds therefor was under consider, tim when the

SENATE. The Committee on Agriculture reported a resolve in favor of the Agricultural College, granting \$22,000 in addition to \$28,000 voted last year. The Committee on adjournment reported an order that all the committees report finally on or before the 9th inst., and if unable to do so assign a day when it wi

be possible.

The consolidation bill was taken up and further the consolidation bill was taken up and taken up amended and then assigned for Wednesday. The resolve proposing the payment in coin of all State

mittee on the Judiciary to inquire into the ex ediency of repealing an act granting ad litional powers to the Kennebee Company, approved Jan 25, 1867. Mr. Lung moved to take from the table bill an act for the bet:er enforcement of the prohibitory law, and gave some of the reasons why the committee have reported

The bill as amended was passed to be

postpened, and was laid on the table. The act to authorize the town of Berwick to build a town house was reconsidered, and of the bill assigned to Monday next

Thursday next at half past twelve o'clock, this House proceeded to vote by yeas and nays on the passage to be engrossed of "an act to abolish capital punishment." The House voted to hold two sessions each day, com

mencing on Wednesday next. SENATE. The resolution in favor of the State Pris on, appropriating \$32,500 for the present year, was passed to be engrossed. Also an act to authorize the town of Bowdoinham to raise money for certain purposes; an act to incorporate the Bangor Mutual In-surance Company; bill an act to incorporate the Lewiston General Hospital; an act to provide for the organization of pisntations; bill an act to regulate the taking of porgies or menhaden in the water vised Statutes, relating to changing the registry system of Arcostook county; an act to enable the towns of tem of Aroostook county; an act to enable the Winterport, Frankfort and Hamp len to aid in the coustruction of Winterport & Bingor Reilroad; resolve in favor of the town of Byron; resolve in favor of the town of Oxford; resolve in favor of the town of Graf-ton; resolve in favor of the town of Mudrid. House. An order was passed directing the Committee on State Lands and Reads to inquire into the

grossed.

The act additional to chap, 33 of the public laws of

engers with their baggage and the treasure were anniversary of this State was taken from the table or THE EARTHQUAKE IN CALIFORNIA. The San Fran

which occurred in California on the 17th ult., from "The earthquake took place in San Francisco at

the result a strong party was organized to destroy the liquor as fast as it came ashore.

The passengers had no confilence in Capt. Comstock

The passengers had no confilence in Capt. Comstock and paid no attention to his orders. They held an indignation meeting on board the Colorado, and passed resolutions to the effect that in their opinion the wreck of the Golden City was due to the incapability or at the Brooklyn Hotel, was thrown down. A lady in gross carelessness of the communiting officer; and much of the unnecessary suffering on shore could be under her, and she came to the floor with considerable rolling-one of the most awful accompa-

The rush from the hotels was almost universal with over thirty loss page, the author. We think the staring with blank faces at sundry ominous rapidly work will have an immense sale. Mr. Frank Crummett is agent for this interesting work in this city and the shock, some idea of its violence, for pedestrians and shock who were ascending or descending stairs Gardiner, and will call upon our citizens in a few days.

The snook, Some sacending or descending stairs and those who were ascending or descending stairs felt little or nothing of it; and great was the anatestic.

Andrews testified that Smalley tried to avoid an encounter, and was attacked by Jones without provocation. Smalley had averred that he used the knife in self-defence. Andrews is dismissed and Smalley held in bonds of \$1000 for trial at the next term of the criminal court.

The solools were singularly fortunate, and excepting in the case of the Lincoln solool, where a poor boy was seriously injured by leaping from a window in the panic, there are no casualties reported. This is due to the fact that many of the sololars were enjoying recess at the time, and were therefore in the yards. It is a cricially enough little or no damage was done to buildings, and the amount of moveable property destroyed was quite triding. At various points within a radius of one hundred miles of San Francisco the earthquake was noticed to a greater or less extent."

Hon. F. A. Pike was on Friday last elected to ucceed Chas. R Whidden, Esq., as Represen

Cattle Markets. AT BRIGHTON, CAMBBIDGE AND MEDFORD At market this week, 1035 cattle, 5221 sheep 359 store pigs, Last week 1700 cattle, 7167 sheep, 300 swine. PRIOES—Beeves per hundred pounds, the total weight of hides, tallow, and dressed beef. Extra quality, 213 00:013 56; First quality, 213 00:013 56; First quality, 213 00:013 56; Art of quality, 213 00:013 68; Art of quality, 213 00:013 68; Art of quality, 213 00:013 dec. 27 50:00 9 50.

\$7 50@ 9 50.
WORKING ONER-Extra, \$250@300; Ordinary 150 \$225; handy steers, \$30a140 per pair. The trade has been very dull MILOH Cows. Most of the milch cows offered for sale in market are of an ordinary grade. There is but a few of the fancy breeds offered for sale

butchers to staughter.

Samer AND LANSS—Extra and selections \$5 @8 50; ordinary

Samer AND LANSS—Extra Place of the counts per pound. Lambs 0 @

Sames—Store pigs wholesale, 10 @ 11 to \$\psi\$ is retail, 11 @ 14c

\$ in the hogs [0a10]

To; fat hogs 10a 104

Hires-Brighton, 8204: Ountry, 7428 cts V B.
Tallow-Brighton, 644-74 cts; Country, 6a7 cts V B.
Skins-Sheep and Lamb skins, \$1 5021 76 per skin; Calf
Skins, 16a18c V B.
POULTRY-Extra, 20 a 21cents V B.; medium, 17218 cts;
Poor 16cents V B. DROVES FROM MAINE.

DROWES FROM MAINE.

J W Withee, 43; Thotapson & Libby 20; Maxü-ld & Davis,
26; C O Martin, 22; Farrar & Morril, 32; Richardson & Wells,
14; F Brywn, 10; N D Rackinf, 9; W W Hall, 22; R D Blion, 11
Remarks—The supply of cattle in market was larger than that
of last week, theq is ity sot much different. There was a numher of very nice eastle from the Connecticut river farms which
sold at the highest q obtaion, 13 to 13; cts & th, dressed weight.
The heef trade has not been very active for a few days par, and
the prices have fallen off from 25 to 50 cts per humired from our
last quotations, and in some instances we taink the decline is
more. Many of the eastern cattle intended for beeves it sold at
all must be sold low or for working, although the demand for
worker is very duit-

workers is very dull—

3 W. Withee sold 6 cattle, average weight 1326 at 110 \$\psi\$ \$\bar{n}\$. Specient. strickage; 1 pr girth 6.6 fo for \$160; 1 pr girth 7 fc 2 in for \$190; 1 pr girth 6.6 fo for \$180; 1 pr girth 7 fc 4 in \$2.80; 1 pr girth 6.6 fo for \$190; 1 pr girth 6.6 fo for \$2.60.

Wells a Richardson 1 pr girth 7 fc 2 in, nice ones, \$225; 6 oxeo, dressed 6.70 lbs, for 112; 2 fb dressed weight.

T. Brown sold 1 pr girth 6 fc \$118; 1 pr girth 6 fc 2 in \$142; 1 pr girth 6 fc 6 in, two year-old, \$100; 1 pr girth 6 fc \$118; 1 pr girth 6 fc 2 in \$180; 1 pr girth 6 fc 7 in \$18; 2 three-years old \$130, 1 pr girth 6 fc 7 in \$18; 2 three-years old \$130, 1 arrar & Merrill sold \$2 cows for \$165.

Several of the Maine drevers did not sell any cattle the first day.

Wool Market.

WUOI Market.

Boston, Wednesday, March 9, 1870.

Ohio and Pennsylvania picklock, 63:265; choice and XX. 55:26

571; fine X. 50:252; medium, 49:250; coarse 43:250; Michi gan, New York & Vermant X and XX. 48:2011; fine, 47:43; medium, 47:31; common, 45:47; other Western tine and extra 47:243; medium, 46:247; other Western tine and extra 47:243; medium, 46:247; other Western tine and extra 47:243; medium, 46:247; other General Pauled extra 33:450; anperdon, 33:45; No. 1, 25:25:35; combing fleece, 63:62; California, 18:222.

Canada combing, 63:61; Smyrns seek.

superdoe. 35a32; No. 1, 25 20.5; combing fleece, 6 262; California, 18622

Ganada combing, 6 5:61; Smyrns washed, 20 a 35; unwashed 12a20; Sucurs Ayres, 16a34; cape of Good Hope, 25a35; Donsky, 27:645; African unwashed, 15a18; Unitian, 26:625.

There is very little change since last week. Manufacturers are purchasing moderately but with small stokes in the hands of dealers. All desirable lots are held firmly.

The demand for domestic during the last half of the week has been less active but the supply is so light that holders offer sparingly and only at full proces. There is a feeling on the par of many manufactures that the electine in the gold premium will cause a turther decidne in wootens, and this leads them to be still more conservative in their purchess of the raw material. In Philad siphis the general tone of the market remains without special changs. The demand has been chiefly for the finer grades of which the supply is greatly reduced and those consumers who were forced to replenish their supplies are obliged to pay full prices. With light receptes and at cigs of all disorly-With light receipts and stocks of all discri

Boston Market.

DOSION MATKEL.

Boston, Wednesday, March 9.

Corn Exchange—The Flour trade is duit and prices remain without improvement; we made Western superfine at \$4.50; common extras \$4.75 a 5.25; for medium excras and bakers' brands; at \$5.25 a @6.25; and white wheat Ohio, Indiana and Michigan, at \$6.25 a \$7; Illinois at \$6.50 a \$5; and \$6.40 a \$7.00; Luis a \$6.50 a \$5.5 and \$6.40 a \$7.00; Luis a \$6.50 a \$5.50 a \$9.50 \psi bil. Bouthern Flour is quiet at \$5.25 a 9.50 \psi bil for common extras and choice family.

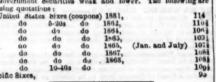
Corn is quiet at \$1.40 a \$1.07 for new Southern Yellow; \$1.02 \psi 1.26 for new Western do; and \$6.60 a \$1 for new and \$1.16 \text{@10} 1.00 for a \$1.00 for new \$0.00 for new \$1.16 for new \$0.00 for new \$1.16 for new \$1.00 for new \$0.00 for new \$1.00 for new \$1.00 for new \$1.00 for new \$0.00 for new \$1.00 for new \$1.0 14 for old mixed.
Outs are firm at 60a65c & bush. for Canada, Western and

Southern Ryo \$1 \$\tilde{V}\$ bush. Shorus \$25 \$\tilde{W}\$ bush. \$25 \$\tilde{W}\$ 222 \$\tilde{W}\$ 30; and Middlings, \$33435 thors \$15 m27; Fine Feed, \$20 m 30; and Middlings, \$50 m00 to to.

Provisions—Pork is quiet at \$21 50 m \$23 for prime; \$27 m 28 for mess; and \$20 m 93! for boll for clear. Geef ranges from \$12 m \$15 for mas and extra mess; and \$19 m \$22 m bol for family. Lard 16\(\frac{1}{2}\) at 17 \(\frac{1}{2}\) the for steam and actile rendered; and Smoked Hams 16 a 18c \(\frac{1}{2}\) the steam and actile rendered; and Smoked Hams 16 a 18c \(\frac{1}{2}\) the steam and actile rendered; and Smoked Hams 16 a 18c \(\frac{1}{2}\) the steam and actile rendered; and Smoked Hams 16 a 18c \(\frac{1}{2}\) the steam and actile rendered; and Smoked Hams 16 a 18c \(\frac{1}{2}\) the steam and actile rendered; by the steam and actile rendered; by the steam and actile rendered; by the steam and actile rendered; but the first western and \$5.5 c \(\frac{1}{2}\) to \$3.7 and extra pea at \$2.37\(\frac{1}{2}\) \$2.75 \(\frac{1}{2}\) the steam and \$5.5 c \(\frac{1}{2}\) to \$3.5 c \(\frac{1}{2}\) to \$3.5 c \(\frac{1}{2}\) the steam and \$5.5 c \(\frac{1}{2}\) to \$3.5 c \(\frac{1}{2}\) the steam and \$5.5 c \(\frac{1}{2}\) the steam and actile rendered and \$5.5 c \(\frac{1}{2}\) the steam and actile rendered and \$5.5 c \(\frac{1}{2}\) the steam and actile rendered and \$5.5 c \(\frac{1}{2}\) the steam and actile rendered and actile render

New York Market. WEDNESDAY, March 9. Flour—sales 15,00 bbls.—State and Western is unchanged

Gold and Stock Market.



Augusta City Market.

WEDSHEDAY March 9, 1870

-Country teams have filled our streets for the past de and the market has been well supplied with produce an umption S mm side lots of winter butter have bee brought, and now and then a barrel of apples, sufficient to supply the coal dem and Our que atlone are for to-day, and may vary, up ordown, before another issue of our paper.

APPLES—Nice Baldwins quick at \$5.50 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ bbl. Dried, 10@ 10 for overed; 12@145 for sliced.

BUTFER—Common, 28.3030; choice lets, 32a300 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ b.

BEANS—Pen, \$2.15; yellow eyes, \$2.5.

CHEKSE—Liver nore, 10c; common, 10a17c.

CHANBERKIES—\$4.00 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ bush.

FLOUR—Super to common extra. \$7.00 @ \$7.50; good, \$5.50@

DIAN BERKIES—\$400 fb bush. LOUR—Super to common extra, \$7 00 @ \$7 50; good.\$8 50@ 00; choice Western 9 50@1: 00; Southern. \$11 00@11 50; Louis favorite brands, 12 00@13 00

PROVISIONS-Beef by the quarter, 9 2011c.; Mutton 5.7;

Portland Market.

BATURDAY. Murch 5, 1870
APPLES—Choice fruit advanced to \$5 0.025 50 per bel, the atter price for prime Baldwins; Dried apples, 18215
BEANS—Marrow and pea beans are selling at 3 00223 25, and blue peds and yellow eyes at 2 0662 25.
BUTTER—Jommon to fair brings 30 m355; Superior tub, 38 0000 \$7 0.000.

Bangor Produce Market

per bushel.

Apples—Dried apples sell from 11 to 14 cents, per pound, according to condition and quality.

Beans.—Yellow eyed beans are now worth \$2,25, clean and allow, and extra hand picked pea beans \$3,00.

Butter—This article has come in piccup but most of it has been of a merium quality, and the price paid has taken the range at 28 to 30 and 35 cents per pound for common and good. A very extra quality is still scarce, and has sold at 35 to 33 cents.

Eygs—Scarce for the past few days, and at 24 cents per dozen.

Possoros—The deemand keems the wind at 24 cents per dozen.

The definition of the past few days, and at 24 cents per dozen.

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have reported a bill appropriating \$50,000 for the completion of the buildings of the Agricultural College, and for other necessary improvements.

Was one killed, Private McKay. of Company L, Second Cavalry Wounded none. Private Mullis of the cavalry fought in a desperate manner. He killed alone twenty Indians.

Congressional Summary.

Forty-First Congress—Second Session Forty-First Congress—Second Session.

Wednesday, March 2.

Senare. The funding bill, was considered. Mr. Buckingham opposed the payment of interest abroad or the appointment of an agent for the foreign negotiation of our bonds. He also questioned the right of the Government to compel national banks to exchange bonds for those bearing less interest, as proposed, and suggested the requirement of the investment of all trust funds heresfter created under national authority in United States bonds, which would create a home market for our securities.

Mr. Samner moved to amend the first section by increasing the amount of bonds provided for from four

Mr. Samer moved to amend the first section by in-creasing the amount of bonds provided for from four to five hundred millions by providing for ten-forty in-stead of ten-twenty bonds, and also that the proceeds be applied to the payment of bonds of 1862, the first series of bonds, which, if he could so express himself,

series of bonds, which, if he could so express himself, had become fly-blown.

Mr. Sherman opposed the redemption of the bonds of 1862, holding that all the United States bonds should stand on the same footing, and he could not see why five per cent. should be given to the holders of the first issue and only four and one-half to the others. He answered the argument by Mr. Sumner relative to the time within which the debt should be redeemed assign that the correct like to hold out to the world was, that we did not intend to abandon the

American system of definite payment.

Mr. Morton inquired if the four per cent. bonds were ever sold for more than 84 cents on the dollar. Mr. Sherman replied that Switzerland put out four per cent. bonds at par. In 'regard to the complaint of injustice to the banks, Mr. Sherman said they enjoyed their franchise only at the pleaseur of Congress, and must be willing to submit to its conditions with-

out action.

A resolution of inquiry was laid on the table, regarding the means being taken by the government to suppress the African slave trade.

House, The bill was passed relieving from payment of fees under homestead laws honorably discharged soldiers and saylors.

others to make charges against members for extortion.

A resolution from the North Carolina Legislature relative to the duty on peanuts was presented

THURSDAY, March 3.
SENATE. The bill to change Judicial circuits was discussed. An amendment requiring the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States to be residents of their respective circuits, but permitting the Calef Justice to preside in any circuit to which he may be

allotted without a change of residence, was descussed until the morning hour expired.

The consideration of the funding bill was renewed, and Mr Morrill of Vermon, a ldressed the Senate on the impolicy of issuing a loan at less than 5 per cent.

Mr. Sumner's amendment to apply the proceeds of the sale of the new bonds to the payment of 520 bonds of 1862 was not agreed to, 12 to 26 Mr. Sumder offered further to amend the first section so that the bonds provided for should be ten forty instead of ten-twenty, and gave notice that he would propose to extend the 4.1.2 per cent loan to 60 years.

Mr. Sherman assented to the amendment and by

manimous consent the section was so amended aggregate amount of new 5 per cent. bonds from four to five hundred millious, which was not agreed to. House Mr. Brooks spoke two hours in opposition

Mr. Butter from the Committee on reconstruction reported back a bill for the almossion to representa-tion in Congress of the State of Georgia.

Arr. Farnsworth of Illuois, a member of the committee, made a point of order that Mr. Butler had not been authorized by the committee to make such a report. A personal debate ensued, and then the year and nays were ordered on the reception of the report, but other business supervening, the subject went over. SENATS. Mr. Revels presented a resolution from

the Legislature of Mississippi for the speedy removal of political disabilities from the citizens of that State. Mr. Sumuer's motion to take up the bill for the bolition of the Medical Society of the District of Columbia was rejected; 21 to 26.

The bill referring to the Quarter-master and Commissary Generals all claims for stores furnished the United States by loyal persons in States in rebellion during the war, and providing that no claims are to

be paid till Congress appropriates money, was discussed House. Various private bills were passed and a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Interior for all information in his department relative to the late The Georgia bill came up, and it was agreed that day an' to-morrow will be given to the discussion o the bill. No other business is to be transacted and opposition, but the latter did not complete his speech.

SATUADAY, March 5th. SENATE not in session.

House, The Georgia bill was taken up. Mr.
Farnsworth of Illinois resumed his argument against the bill. He contradicted the statement made yesterlay by Mr. Butler of Mass., that only two members from Georgia had been admitted to the House by the last Congress, and those through a mistake, the facts being that six members out of seven were admitted. Mr. Lawerence of Onio made a legal argument in

by Mr. Farnsworth.

Mr Breck of Kentucky addressed the House in opposition of the bill, contending that no legislation in regard to Georgia was necessary, and that her Senators and Representatives should present themsevies to be sworn in.

is speech was in reply to objections and questions put

Mr. Kerr declared the bill to be the pioneer in an ital movement in an era of aggressive, unconstitutional and unwarranted legislation; it was therefore that he desired to enter his protest against it, and to call the attention of the country to the movement, and the extraordinary character of the proposition. If Congress could prolong the tenure-of-office of the Governor and Legisla ure of Goorgia, as proposed, it could also, with the same logic, declare that the 41st Congress should continue until the 4th of March, 1880.

SENATE Mr. Bayard said Congress had no right be issue paper mo.ey; that the republican party as responsible for all the financial troubles of the was responsible for all the mannels froutness of the country, and charged that Congress had set an example of repudiation, by emancipating slaves of Maryland and Delaware, and refusing to pay for them.

The following bills were passed, authorizing the Secretary of War to take charge of the Antietam and

Smith, and giving the soldier's monument association of Rock Island, Illinois, twelve pieces of condemned After a long discussion on the funding bill, the

Senate adjourned.
House A resolution of inquiry was introduced by Mr. Voorhees of Indiana, as to the alleged violation of the treaties between the Cherokee Indians and the United States, was referred to the Committee on Judiciary, and another resolution by Mr. Boyd was adopted, directing the same committee to inquire whether by the 15th amendment, Indian teraties were

Bureau giving an account of the recent slaughter of the Indians of that tribe by the troops under command of Col. Baker. It is said there is nothing in the Colonel's immediate command commenced the fight, and with terrific yells the soldiers dashed upon the

the Indians were completely, taken by surprise. LUMBER—We continue our quotations. Soft v ton, 275; their escape from the lodges. The scene presented was of frightful reality. The lodges were ripped with knives, and many a bullet laid low the braves within. The uproar was deafening, the sounds of fire-arms, the reiskins mingling, made the scene one of terrible interest. Anon kegs of powder stowed away in the I the best qualities of loose sells at \$15 to 16 attempted to pass from one side of the river to the state price for sats seem to be about 65 cants lodges would explode and kill the inmates Several

bushol.

Possitive—Ohickens are scarce and some extra lots have sold at 25 to 25 cents per pound. Turcies we should quote at 25 to 25 cents per pound. Turcies we should quote at 25 to 25 cents per pound. Turcies we should quote at 25 to 25 cents per pound. Turcies we should quote at 25 to 25 cents per pound. Turcies we should quote at 25 to 25 cents per pound. For any sold the second western produce. However, the sent at 15 to 15 cents. Wood—Seasuned hard wood selts at from 15 to 15 cents. Wood—Seasuned hard wood selts at from 27 00 to 27,50 per cond, and the best green hard wood at from \$6,00 to \$6,50.

The camp was conquered. The regulars had wiped their savage foes out completely. The command encounted for the night on the scene of action. The following merning the killed were counted, and it was market teams—Benger Whis.

Let will be seen that the Legislative Committee was one killed. Private McKex. of Company L. Second.

Special Aotices.

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No. 4 Bulfinch street, Boston.
N. B.—Dr. H may be consulted in strictest confidence on all diseases requiring skill, screecy and experience. Inviolable Secresy and Certain Retirf.

THE SEASON AND ITS DANGERS. The hum in body is chi-fly composed of tissues and fibres as mailive to every change in the condition of the atmosphere as the most delicate electrometor, or the quicksilver in a barome

tory organs are especially liable to be affected by these varia-tions, and the best defence against their disastrous tendency is to keep the digestive machinery. which feeds and nourishes the whole sestem, in good working order.

the bile can be in a healthy state, and upon the fitness of these two important finds for the offices assigned to them by nature, and the regularity of their flow, health in a great measure d When the air is heavily laden with chilling vapors, as it ofter is at this season of the year, the digestion should be an object of seculiar care. If it is weak and languid, the whole physical structure will be energy sted. If it is vigorous, the entire organization will be strong to resist the untoward and dipressing influence of a damp an a vittated atmosphere.

A pure and powerful tonic as therefore especially nee-led as a safeguard against the discases most common in the spring, and losteter's 8-ton on the shares being the mest wholesome and potent medicine of the class at present known, a course of it is purificulty a vitable at this period of the year. They tomach will thereby be tone a and strength-ned, the liver and bowels intermittent and remitten. Every, rheumatisms, nervous debility, heatache, hypochondria and other complaints which are apit to assail the u stoned and unfartified organizations. The body is strengthened without exciting the brain, and consequently no unpleasant reaction follows its reviving and renovating operation.

State of the class at present known, a course of it is in the control of the class at present known, a course of it is in the control of the class at present known, a course of it is recorded to be incurable, has a last found a mass the in Dr A. White, 20 West Twenty-fourth-st, New York. This gent-tena asserts that he has discovered a new and successful mode of curring the discusse, having cured hisself and any others. He sends upon application a pamphlet explaining his in the present of the curring the carability of this like the present of the course of t struc ure will be enervated. If it is vigorous, the entire organi-

The greatest medical blessing of the age, discovered through the instinct of the horse, and prepared by the science of man. This Balsam has been in use for the last fifteen y are, during which time the most remarkable cares ever known have been of feeted. Coughs, Colds, Broachitis, and all Consumptive difficulties, yield to its power. Consumption in its advanced stages, accompanied by the spitting of blood, laborious breathing, loss of appetite and sleep, diarrhos and night sweats, has been cared by this remedy, leaving upon the surface of the body large swellings, which disappeared with returning strength, effecting not simply a relief, but a permanent care; and the parties thus cared still edj. y uninterrupted healts. Price \$1.00 a bottle. It is purely vegetable, discovered by natural instinct, and may be used at all times, by both sex and all ages G60. O. GOOD. WIN & CO. Wholesale Agents, and for sale by draggists generally. AUSTIN BROS. & STEERE, 32 & 36 Federal St., B. ston 192

The Ludies' Sorosis Cinb. of New York, recently hanged their discussion from woman's suffrage to Hair preservings and Pimple Banishers. They declared that where years old this agring; four steers two years old this agring; one over right years old, two colls, one four, and they wears old the surrely and the work of the state of the surrely and the work of the surrely and the surr

5-Buy Me, and I'll do you Good."

DR. LANGLET'S E'DU' AND HERR BITTERS in every instance prove this motto true. They do good to every one whoses them for Jaundees, Harlook, Castiveness, Liver Complaints, Humors, Impure or and Blood, General Debitty, and al Bitious Diseases. GEO. C. GOODWIN & CO., Boston, and all Bitious Diseases.

STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY. A meeting of the Maine State Agricultural Society will be seld at Room No 24 State House, in this city on Thursday vening, March 17th, 1870, at 7 o'cl-ck. A full attendance is re-use'rd. SAMUEL L. B-JARDMAN, Sec'y, Augusta, March. 1, 1870.

Married.

In Augusta, Mar. 6, by Elier B. Turner, Daniel T. Bartlett

In this city, 7th inst. of congestion of lungs, Edwin Craig, in the 86th year of his age.

In this city, Jan 12th, Marcia L. youngest dau, hter of Elisha 2nd Anne M. Barrows, aged 22 years 8 months.

In Augusta, Feb. 24, Charles A., son of Charles H. nnd Mary E Whitten, aged 15 mons. 13 days.

In Waterville, Feb. 11, Comiort T. Morse, aged 47 yrs 10 mos. formerly of Sidney.

In Avon, Feb. 23, Nathaniel H. Hammo d, aged 83 yrs. 11 mos. 20 days.

In Bonderville, Feb. 11, Louis and L. aged 2 years and 8 months; Sept. 19th, Walter S., aged 1 years in the gard 1 year 11 mos 23 days.

In Sangerville, Sept. 18th, 1369, Louisa D., aged 2 years and 8 months; Sept. 19th, Walter S., aged 7 years; children of William G. and Susan D. Plammer. Jan. 25 h, Susan D, wife of William G. and Susan D. Plammer, aged 41 years and 6 months.

In Lutchfleid, Feb. 21st, of consumption, Idelia E. Batler, aged 13 years and 6 months.

STORE No. 174,
rs South of Stridge Street,) which has been e
fitted up for his business, where will be found a
VERY LARGE STOCK OF

SPRING WOOLENS,

Which will be Cut and made up to order in the Also, will be found A LARGE STOCK OF

READY MADE CLOTHING, Gents' Furnishing Goods

A WORD OF ADVICE For the Especial Benefit of Sufferers. MRS. A. W. KIDDER.

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THE SCIENCE OF LIFE, or SELF-PRESERVATION. A
A Medical Treatise on the Cause and Cure of Exhaustrad VitalITT, PARMATURE DECLINE IN MAN, NEXPOUS AND PRISHOLD DEBILLITY, HYPOCHONDRIA, and all other diseases arising from the
ERRORS OF YOUTH, or the Inducations or Excesses of maters
years. This is indeed a book for every man. Price only One
Dollar. 285 pages, bound in cioth. DR. A. H. HAYES, Author.

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Entitled SEXUAL PHYSIOLOGY OF WOMAN, AND HER
DISEASES or, Woman Treated Of PHYSIOLOGICAL AND PATELOCUICALLY, from Instance of PHYSIOLOGICAL AND PATELOCUICALLY, from Instance or POSITION OF PHYSIOLOGICAL AND PATELOCUICALLY, from Instance of PHYSIOLOGICAL AND PATELOCUICAL AN

The fillowing card will be read with interest by persons siminever before fell to the to: to may never before fell to the to: to may held be without these valuable books. They are diterily unlike may others ever published

Valuals Books.—We have received the valuable medical works of Dr Albert H. Hays. These books are of actual merit, and should find a place in every intelligent family. They are not the cheap order of abomicable trash, published by irresponsible parties, and purchased to gratify coarse tastes, but are written by a responsible professional gentleman of eminence, as a source of instruction on vital matters, concerning which is mentable ignorance exists. The important subjects presented are treated with delicacy, ability and care, and, as an appendix, many useful prescriptions for preuailing complaints are added.—Ceos Republican, Lancaster, N. H., Sept. 7, 1869.

Dr. Haves is one of the most learned and popular physicians of the day, and is entitled to the gratifude of our race for these invaluable productions. It seems to be his aim to induce men invaluable productions. It seems to be his aim to induce men invaluable productions. It is easen to be his aim to induce men invaluable productions. It is easen to be his aim to induce men invaluable productions. It is easen to be his aim to induce men invaluable productions. It is easen to be his aim to induce men invaluable productions. It is easen to be his aim to induce men invaluable productions. It is easen to be his aim to induce men invaluable productions. It is easen to be his aim to induce men invaluable productions. It is easen to be his aim to induce men invaluable productions. It is easen to be his a min to do it.—

I remain most respectfully your obedient servant, with Markden. Box 95

Late of 2 1 Co. Mass 8 S., 22d Reg't Mass. Vols. Stoneham, Mass, Jan. 4 1870.

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HOLBROOK'S SWIVEL PLOW. Leave no "dead furro vs" nor "ridges," turn furrow-silces flut
on level and, lay the fiel is down level and smooth for the mowing machine, hay tedder, &c Work equally well on wide-hill,
save considerable time, putverise thoroughly, will not clog, and
equalize the work of team. All sizes, from one horse to four
cattle. Call and examine them, or send for circulars.

9. F. HOLSBOOK & CO.,
6w14

10 South St., Boeton, Mass.

NEAR CHISAM & ROBINSON'S STORE, on the cast side of the river in this city, a small in rocco vallet, containing 148, in bills and some soript. The finder will be's suitably rewarded by leaving it at the store of Chisam & Robinson. MARGARET BOOK a.R. Augusta, March. 7th.

FOR SALE,

PREEDOM NOTICE.

This certifies that I give to my son JAMES LEE WILLIAMS, e remainder of his minority. I shall hereafter claim none of a wages and pay no debts of his contracting after this date.

CALVIN WILLIAMS. North Vassalbere', March 7th, 1870.

SHORT HORN BULLS For Eale.

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LEVI A. DOW.

3w14

Waterville, March 7, 1870. Said farm is on the river road one and a half miles from Depots in Waterville and Kendall's Milis, contanting 110 acres of land well watered and wo wied. It belog natural graw land, is well adapted for a street or milk farm. House 30 by 34, ell 21 by 24; word furnace and eistern in the cellar. Shed and curriage house 25 by 58; barn 42 by 100; shep 16 by 20, stable 32 by 32 by 36; barn 42 by 100; as per bouse. Raildings in good repair.

Stock, tools, and household forntuire for sale. Inquire of PHAYER & MARSFON, or G. H. THAYER on the premises. Waterville, Feb 1870.

We have often wonlered whether there is a person in all New England who does not know and appreciate the value of "Johnson's Anodyne Liniment" as a family medicine? It is adapted to most all purposes, and is the best pain killer that can be used. Farmers and stock raisers have frequently told us that they have seen very good results from giving "Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders to cows and swine before and after they drop their young. The Powders put them in good condition, and give them strength to care and provide for the sucklings.

The Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam for Coughs, Colds and Consumption. As good as ever—as ever the best. Get the genuine. Prices, \$1 and 50 cents.

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Onderson, That notice thereof begiven three weeks successively prior to the fourth Monday of March next, in the Maine Farmer's an enveryment of the following real estate of said wards in a lot of fand situate in China, east of the three mile pond, being part of lot No. 2, conveyed to the following real estate of said wards in a lot of fand situate in China, east of the three mile pond, being part of lot No. 2, conveyed to the following real estate of said wards in a lot of fand situate in China, east of the three mile pond, being part of lot No. 2, conveyed to the following real estate of said wards in a lot of fand situate in China, east of the three mile pond, being part of lot No. 2, conveyed to the following real estate of said wards in a lot of fand situate in China, east of the three mile pond, being part of lot No. 2, conveyed to the following real estate of said wards in a lot of fand situate in C

LENNEBEC COUNTY..... Probate Court, at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of February, 1870.

JOST H TRUE, Administrator on the Estate of David Fuller, late of West Gardier, in said County, deceased, having p-titioned for license to sell the following real estate of said deceased, for the payments of debta, &c., viz: The homestead farm of said deceased:

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erctable, Flower and Agricultural Seed Fruit and Oraramental Trees, Plyats, &c. 53 North Market Street. - - - Boston, Mar OUR NEW ILLUSTRATED GUIDE To the Flower and Vegetable Garden.

AND CATALOGUE OF SEEDS FOR 1870. The 37th Edition, revised, enlarged and improved, contain 48 pages, illustrated with more than 100 flue engravings. A BEAUTIFUL COLORED PLATE, vegetable Seeds, embracing every novelty introduced in 1869, with full and plain practical directions for the cuture of flowers and plants, the arrangement of the garden, &c. Also, a descriptive list of 150 varieties of the best French Gladichas, including the supper new varieties of 1862, now first off-red; all the summr-flowering bulbs, such as Lilles, Tuberoses, Tigridias, &c, together with every requisite for the garden A copy mailed to every applicant on the receipt of 25 cents. Our customers supplied free of charge. Address HOVEY & CO. 53 North Market Street, Boston.

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PRESH GARDEN, PLOWER, Fruit, Herb, Tree, Shrub and Evergreen paid by mail. Agents Wanted.

Gets rips in from 3 to 10 weeks; yields double of any other Potato; never rots, and possesses a delicious flavor. This valuable seed will be shipped per first express to any part of the United States, on results of the following prison: 50e per B. 55 per peck; \$15 per bushel. Address 1mt3 2,000 SACKS OF NEW CROP
TOPSEED, 300 Sacks, OROHAED GRASS BEED, for sale at
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Best Half in a race, 1.10; -Quarter, 34; sec. GILBRETH KNOX. Believing this horse to be one of the most valuable Stallien the country, I have concluded to advertise him at my stable,

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FIRST PRIZE of the New England Agricultural Society, 1869, for the Fastest Trotting Stallion.
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In class tor Stafflions under eight years old, there were twenty-one entries, eighteen of which withdrew, and those that trotted were easily beaten in straight heats.

He won the three races in which he was entered, and trotted the fastest time made at the New England Pair.

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He made the fastest time at the Riverside Pail Races, 1e69; and he also trotted the fastest record made at the Narraganest! Fail Races, 1869, excepting thase by "Lady Thorne" and "Gro. Palmer." In the 235 race, at this Park, there were fourteen entries—"Rubber Ben' drew the pole, "Twang" the second position, and my horse the ninth, placing two rows of horses front of him. He passed all but Trang, who won the first heat than that time, from the fact of his having to start behind.

Second heat my horse won in 2.264, and has the record of trotting his best haif in 1.104, and best quarter in this heat in 344 seconds, without a break, although hindered by a combination to save their bets.

Third heat, my horse won in 2.294.

In this race, while scoring for a start, his sulky was overturned, and in righting it while under speed, he get away; the broken shaft had pierced his leg, but he did not offer to kick or break from his trot, but after trotting nearly a half mile very heat, missing his driver, gradually stopped, and after looking around a number of times, turned about and came back to those after him and stopped.

He is the sire of some of the most promising colls in the country. Among them "Honest John," three years old, is fast, and has already sold for \$1,30.; the J. M. Fogg Mare, "Knox them ali," "Beeky Sharp," two years old and recently sold to

HE IS PERFECTLY HEALTHY AND SOUND TERMS-\$100, \$75, \$35. And for warrant at one hundred, twenty-five dollars will be required in each or satisfactory note, in advance, and not to be returned; and a satisfactory conditional note or the balance. For turther particulars of pedigree and terms, please and for circular.
To those wishing to purchase his stock, I will render any assistance I can
I also have at my stables the young Stallions "KNOX-THEM-ALL" and "MAINE HAMBLETONIAN.
J. H. GILBRETH.
13

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become very popular, and have been liberally used. Among his invertions are "Ailen's Balsam for the Lungs" and Liverwort and Tar." For the past six years a better Lung remedy has not been offered to the public. Read the following letter from Dr. Scovill referring to it: MESSES. J. N. HARRIS & Co.,

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The farm contains one hundred and thirty-leur acres; cuts 50 tons of hay, is well wooded and watered, and is in a road state H. M. SABINE.

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JOHN BULL, 34, 5 years old, sound, kind and a splendid stock getter.

CHIEV — 9 months old; a very premising call.

Bowdeinham, Feb. 21, 1870.

Fairfield. March 1st, 1870.

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JOHN BULL, 34, 5 years out, sound, and a splendid stock getter.

BAGADAHOC CHIEF-9 months old; a v-ry promising calf.
LIZZIE-7 years old, red and white; to calve in April.

V OLA-8 months old, red and white, a nice animal
BESSIE-9 years old, Purham, red, girth 6 feet 10 inches;
calves in March; sound and kind.

The above Lamed, are first class animals, in good condition,
and sold for no fault. They are warranted the roughbred, with
the exception of the cow "Bessie." Pedigree furnished if desired.

JAMES BAMPAON.
3v12

A.so some FULL BLOOD CHOICE JERSEYS.
L. H. SNFLL
East Winthrop, Feb. 22, 1870. 3w12 A STALLION FOR SALE.

Having received their importations of Seeds from Europe, a epared to fill all orders, large or small, For every Description of Vegetable and

57 and 59 Bromfield Street, Boston,

t not thyself so sorely, heart of mine,
For that the pain hath roughly broke thy rest,
That thy wild lowers its died upon thy breast,
sereon the cloud-valled sun hath ceased to shine. Fret not that thou art scamed, and scarred, and torn;
That clods are piled where it: ted vetches were;
That long werms crawl to light, and brown sitts. bare
Of green and tender grasses, widely yawn.

God's hand is on the plow. So be thou still.

Thou canst not see Him, for thine eyes are diss,
But wait in patience, put thy trust in Him

Give thanks for fore, and leave thee to Bis will.

Ah! in due time the lowering clouds shall rain

Soft drops on my parched furrows; I shall sow
I to tears and prayers, and green corn-blades will

I shall not wish the wild flowers back again.

I shall be glad that I did work and weep— Be glad, O God, my slumbering soul did wake— Be glad my stubborn boart did heave and break Beneath the plow—when angels come to reap: Be glad, O Father, that my land was tilled, And sown, and watered, in the harvest day— When Them wilt cast the weeds and tares away, And when with ripened fruit Thy barms are filled.

Keep me my faith, I pray! I cannot see, And fear to intermeddle with Thy work, Oh, though I wince and fret. I would not shirk The discipline that is so good for me!

I know that Thou wilt make my grief to cease— Wilt send the cool, 10th drops of healing rain, And make my scarred heart green with spring That after patient waiting cometh peace. That after faithful iabor I shall rest, And after weeping have my fill of joy. Thou breakest down, to build up—not destroy; Thou doest right, O Lordi—Thou knows t best.

Our Story-Teller.

A LOVERS' QUARREL.

PART I.

"And I say it isn't—"
"Fanny!"—a pause after the word, as if the speaker tried to get rid of a lump in his throat—"you're playing the fool; you've no more notion how I love you than you have of the height you're standing at above the sea. I tell you, I'd rather see you lying there, washed up by the tide, than know that you want to go back again to the beach of your own will, in I is looked at by that lath-and-plaster fellow of a

And yet, while the fierce words pass the young

And yet, while the fierce words pass the young fisherman's lips, he takes a firm grasp of his companion's arm, lest some sudden movement should draw her nearer the giddy edge.

The sun had begun to set when these two, John Fry and Fanny Heyward, began to quarrel, and now he has just surk into the pr. ple bed of clouds, risen up from the sea to receive him. There has been a seene of magnificent and fast-changing color: crimson, and purple, and gold—now by turns, now all at once—have held their places on the tender ground of chrysolite green, fast fading into gray; though its final hue lingers among the rock-pools below the cliffs, mingled with rosy gleams that reflect themselves from scattered cloud-lines. The ragged, perpendicular cliff rises some four hundred feet above the sea, and about a third-way down its steep sides runs the path about a third-way down its steep sides runs the proor ledge on which the lovers stand. They care no or ledge on which the lovers stand. They care nothing for the sunset, nor for the exquisite scene below them. On the right the tiny village, nestling in the gorge of high hills—on one side wooded to the base, on the other a precipice of rock, rich in brown and purple shadows— every here and there in its depths revealing a glimpse of the white, forming river, that comes struggling and tumbling over huge gray stones to the sea; while father still, on the right, stretches a range of lofty cliffs, the hues of which mock the power of words to render, as successfully as they clude the painter's resources to depict—crimson, purple, violet, of richest tene, everywhere relieved by turfs of bright, golden blossoms, and the fresh green

urfs of bright, golden blossoms, and the fresh green of lady-fern, that fringes the jagged edges.

John and Fanny have disputed before this evening out only for a few sentences; and then a kiss from him or a tear in her sweet eyes, has brought the matter or a tear in her sweet eyes, hes brought the matter to a standstill. But this quarrel wears a more serious aspect. John looks absolutely threatening. He is a strong, well-built young fellow, with a true South-of England-face—a face that is saturated with sunshine, that puts one in mind all at once, of ripe August cornfields; and, taken in conjunction with his rich, ourly hair and beard, of October nuts and squirrels. But the deep black eyes, that match so well with this golden brown, have none of their usual expression; they are full of angry gleams, and, through his narred

they are full of angry gleams, and, through his parte lips you can see his teeth set hard. . Fanny looks up, and meets this stern, compellin glance; meets it, too—as you may tell by the quiver of her rosy mouth—just when a loving name or a ca-ress might have prevailed over the persons spirit

It is a puzzle that she has been able (living so near the sea) to keep her skin so white and delicate-look-ing. Her hair nearly matches her lover's, but her eyes are not so deep in color; there is a tinge of true hazel in hers, that shines out with almost a golden glitter as John takes hold of her arm. She thinks he

glitter as John takes hold of her arm. She thinks he means to make her prisoner.

"Let me go, will you? I am not your wife yet, John; and I don't know that I ever will be."

He draws his hand away.

"Come—come, Fanny you're talking nonsense now. I was, a minute ago, maybe. Why should you and me quarrel about a thing which can't happen, if you'll only let yourself be guided——?

The girls eyes fill with sudden, angry tears.

"I'm not quarrelling; I only say you don't put any trust in me. Why," (she tosses her head scornfully,) "even if I choose to go home by the Leach, and Mr. Russell and Captain Standish are there, and they say a civil word to me—what am I the worse for it, I'd like to know? I suppose you'd like me to wear a mask next, with just two holes to see out of. Everything that is pretty is looked at, you know it is, and who he is pretty is looked at, you know it is, and why not girls as well as anything else? I say again, yours isn't what I call having trust in me—that it

The golden light is quenched in the tears, that fairly run over. Fanny's eyes now are almost as dark as her lover's, and tenderness seems to be swimming in them. If John could only have held out against them for two minutes, he might have made his own terms with the pretty, wayward, spoiled girl; but a sensible lover would be a phenomenon worthy of exhibition, and John was not a phenomenon.

The next minute he had Fanny in his arms, straining her to his heart, kissing off her tears, and calling himself a "rough, jealous fool," for having brought them there.

"No. John—you're not a fool; but you are jealous, you know you are; and if you go on like this when we're married, you'll break my heart, John," comes out of those port ng coral·lips.

"I'll never be jealous unless you give me cause, Fanny," he says, his bonest face growing grave again. "But you see, men and women have different natures. You can fly in a passion and get out of it, all in no time, and be as sweet and smilling as if nothing had happened; but that is not the way with us—

all in no time, and be as sweet and smiling as if nothing had happened; but that is not the way with us—anyhow, it's not with such a sulzy chap as me. Once I'm put up, I get out of bounds, and as to seeign you laughing and talking with that fool of a captain—why, if I was to catch you at it, I don't know I mightn't be tempted to—""'You're threatening now, John," Fanny pouts, and draws herself away a little.

There is an uneasy look on her lover's face. He loves Fanny with all his beart and strength. He has known her from the time they went crab-hunting together among the rocks, with the rest of the village children, and yet, though his heart is so fest bound to her that he could never tear it away, he has no sure

calleren, and yet, though his heart is so rest cound to her that he could never tear it away, he has no sure trust in the wilful, bewitching girl. When he thinks of the future—Fanny as his wife and mistress of his home—an undefined, shifting fear is apt to come be-tween John and his uncertainty of happiness, a fear-near akin to that he has felt among the treacherous quicksands further east, when he has been seeking anchorage.

He answers, almost selemnly:—"Am I threatening, darling? Then I don't mean it. I mean warning, not threatening. You see, I haven't got so many words to fit my meanings to, as such a clever little lass as you, Fanny; all I mean is, I want to put it clear to you that when you're, maybe, meaning no harm, only a little teazing in play, you're playing with feelings a man can't keep under; it's as if the devil was let loose in me, I know. You don't think men murder one another of set purpose, do you, Fanny, when they're themselves?"

Fanny turns white and retreats still further from

Fanny turns white, and retreats still further from the cliff's edge; then she gives a little forced laugh.

"I must say, John, you've got strange notions of pleasant talk; first, you scold me, till I cry, and then you speak about murder. Now I must go home, and if you can't trust me to go by the beach, I'll take the long way over the cliffs. Are you satisfied now, sir?"

Satisfied! John is radiant at such unexpected sweet submission, for the road on ahead over the cliffs just two miles round for Fanny, and when they began to quarrel, she had said nothing should induce her to go home unless she went by the beach, where, as John knew, Captain Standish and his friend are pacing up and down, in front of the little bay. "You little duck!" he says, and John offers up a good deal of atonement in word and act which Fanny receives with many smiles and blushes, and at last he lets her go. Fanny turns white, and retreats still further from

"Why not go by the lane?" he asks.

Fanny node. "I was just thinking so," she says, and she looks back over her shoulder and smiles like an angel. John thinks.

But the smile fades out of her face more quickly

stands still and lights his pipe, while John Fry hurrits down to the beach.

Unless he had scrambled down the face of the crag — a bold feat for even so fearless a climber—he must follow the path Fanny has taken, but he is not vhinking about Fanny as he hurries along. His uncle at Biddeford was an old man; he had already had one seizure, and this might be another. John had few friends or relations, but those he had loved with the increase of a deep attent at the part of the p intensity of a deep, strong nature, and his heart was but more steadily.

full of auxious fear for his uncle: he had left him so— There is a heart, after all in her vain little body-

voice would be powerless against the wailing, screaming sea-gulls, and the roar of the waves as the wind

lashes them into foaming heights.

But John has no mind to harm her. Spite of all, he loves her still; but he has learned at last to put trust in his own misgivings, instead of Fanny Hey-

wood.
"Fanny," he says, in a choked voice, "I" brought you here to tell you what must be said between us hearse in spite of him. Fanny takes a little comfort, and looks up, but his stern set face brings back all her fear: she clasps her hands over her eyes, and

cries out with terror.

The strong awful calm that had come to John after his first outburst gives way at the cry, and his anger breaks through like a ground-swell betokening how deep it lies hidden away,
"Be quiet!" he says, savagely, and then the sharp pain at his heart nerves him, as pain will nerve to

pain at his heart nerves him, as pain will nerve to self-mastery.

"Fanny, when I saked you if you could love me well enough to be my wife, I thought of you as a man thinks of a true woman. I thought I wasn't worthy of your love, even though I gave you my heart and soul in exchange. I gave e'm you, Fanny; you have been first and feremost in every thought I've had since then. I'm not making a merit of so doing—I don't know as I can take them back. God knows how love you still how take a wife who's not

don't know as I can take them back. God knows how I love you still, but I'll not take a wife who's not content with the love I've got to give her; who'll not keep herself for me alone. I'll not put myself in the danger of marrying where I can't trust."

She had kept her eyes hidden, and he had not seen the shame and the sorrow that had filled them, out his last words stung her into sudden fire.

"Nobody asks you to," (her voice has the taunting ring in it he is least able to bear.) "I'm not likely to ask any man to marry me, Mr. Fry—least of all, one whom I've made a great mistake by having anything to do with. I always felt I'd thrown myself away, and now I am sure of it. I'm fit for something away, and now I am sure of it. I'm fit for something better than a fisherman's wife, I can tell you—a rough brute that has no manners for his betters.

Let me go."
She pushes him, and at the same moment Davie lounges up.

"Did you hear a signal?" he says. "I'm thinking it came from beyond Hedden's Mouth. Come on and tell the lieutenant. Why, man, where be ye going, off in the dark alone; 'ull help noane: wait and gie me a help wi' the life-boat."

John only shook off the grasp his friend had laid on his coat, and hurried off into the darkness.

"Well, I'm blowed!" says Davie; "there'll be aummut more than common amiss wi' a steady chan

summut more than common amiss wi' a steady chap like that 'un afore he'd run a mucker along the cliff-edge in the dark." And Davie hurries back to tell

PART III.

That night no one but the children went to bed the little fishing village. he little fishing village.

At about 8 o'clock Davie had spread the alarm of a At about 8 o'olock Davie had spread the slarm of a ship off Hedden's Mouth, and the danger was too well known not to rouse a stirring sympathy in all who heard the tidings. Lieutenant Roberts and his men had soon put off in the life-boat, and more than one of the fishing-boats had followed; though the sea was now so wild that some of the older men shook their heads and muttered that "It were a clean temption" of Porvidence." Even in the unper village stray.

their heads and muttered that "It were a clean temptin" of Providence." Even in the upper village stray rumors of the excitement below kept folk waking.

Fanny Heywood lived alone with her father. He had been village schoolmaster, but was superannuated now, and almost childish; his chief ideas being the correctness and spotless condition of his clothing, and the beauty and irresistible charms of his daughter Fanny. He saw no use whatever in sitting up, burning candles, just because a ship had been so stupid as to get on the rocks, and he told his daughter she would do wisely if she went to bed, too.

Fanny gave him a careless answer; but when he had fairly gone up stairs, she placed herself at the window and looked out, in hope of hearing news from some passer-by.

window and looked out, in hope of hearing news from some passer-by.

The girl's heart was very heavy to-night. She had not said one word to her father. She had joked and laughed, and tried to bear herself bravely; but the pent-np sorrow grew in its struggle to find vent—in the deep stillness it made her heart as heavy as lead. The night was very dark. Fanny put her head out of the lattice as she heard a far off sound, and the wind swirling round the house in a wild gust, blew her hair into her eyes. The sound came nearer, heavy and lumbering, not like a mere footstept.

"Who's there?" she calls, as it comes nearer; there is a strong sudden horror in her, though she could not have found a name for it.

"It's me—Davia. I be in a barrow from the rocks down yonder."

"He's fallen and smashed his anole," says a deep volce, which Fanny recognises as that of the second

then (for a good intention repeated of seldom gets a second hearing) Fanny tells herself she is an idiot.

"A nice slave I shall be when I am married, if I'm never to look at any one but him. What's the use of good looks, if they're all to be hidden out of slight?" and she hardens herself in this one idea, of her own beauty and the amount of admiration due to it.

But stands still, looking wistfully down the steep lane to the beach. A sound of voices comes up to her, a hearty laugh, and then some words, which bring a blush to her cheeks—a blush of pleasure; her lips part, and her head is thrown back souldy, as two gentlemen come in sight, sauntering up the vath.

"By Jove! this is lucky."

Captain Standish takes his eigar out of his mouth, and says "Good evening!"

He is a tall, fair youth, with pale hair and eyes; there is a wash-out look about him. Mr. Russell has a manly aspect; he is short and thickset, something of the buil-terrier breed.

Fanny is in such a flutter of vanity and delight, that she hardly knows what is said to her, or what she answers. She has quite forgoten her intention of going straight home, and stands, listening and laughing, while the captain talks.

"An old man opens it, very old and feeble, with a large of the brill-terrier breed.

John stands listening, too—just where Fanny left

stands, listening and laughing, while the captain talks.

PART II.

John stands listening, too—just where Fanny left him—listening, and yet not heaving the quertous secream of the sea gulls at the foot of the cliff, dipping their black-tipped wings in the oreaming curiof the waves, and then risus in sudden dight with fanning outspread feathers, or sinking slowly, as the air resists their pinions.

But John is not frowning. He smiles at himself. He thinks he has wronged Fanny by his half-formed fears. "Dear little oreature! how good and docile she is, after all! A girl's worth nothing if she hasan't a spirt of her own. Ah! at Biddeford there!! be none of these fellows coming down to plague honest when he seek yesterday from Biddeford; he has an uncle there, a fisherman, who has offered him a half-share of his boat and his business for a very moderate compensation.

"John Fry came back yesterday from Biddeford; he has an uncle there, a fisherman, who has offered him a half-share of his boat and his business for a very moderate compensation.

"John Fry, I say! Hello!—where are you!"
A coast guard, in blue fiannel and shiny hat, comes ire twide.

He steps short when he sees John, set his legs wide apart, both hands go down to the beck.

"Well, Davie!" says Davie, with a red face, and jerking his thumb over his shoulder. "Yer wanted be'ow; the Biddeford boat is off the rooks, and there's one awanting you."

"Wanting of me?"

"Inhere'll be a bit of a gale here to night before the boat reaches Minchead," says Davie; and then he stands still and lights his pipe, while John Fry hurris down to the beach.

Unless he had scrambled down the face of the care, and light the hoat reaches Minchead," says Davie; and then he stands still and lights his pipe, while John Fry hurris down to the beach.

Unless he had scrambled down the face of the care, and lights the heat of a gale here to night before the boat reaches Minchead," says Davie; and the heat of the

well and hearty, and so full of warm sympathy with a heart that almost, for the first time in her life, is

well and hearty, and so full of warm sympathy with his nephew's happiness.

So that when John, in his headlong race, comes suddenly upon the group—or rather pair, for Mr. Russell has moved off to a discreet distance—the young fisherman is so bewildered, that for an instant hie stands in silent wonder.

For an instant only. It is quite dark in the narrow lane between those high fern-crowned hedges. Before one can note the changes that have come into the two faces, so near to cach other—for Captain Standish's whiskers touch Fanny's cheek as he whispers—John's hand is on the captain's shoulder, and

ut in one loud piercing cry.

Then she strains her ear to listen.

Then she strains her ear to listen.

Far off—seemingly as far as the bay on the other side of Ragged Jack—an answer comes, but in a sound of many voices; then nearer, almost close, so it seems by contrast, a feeble whistle.

All her fears are gone; she only chides at her own delay. Still holding the lantern in one hand, she feels her way cautiously, foot by foot, down the cliff, till she finds at last a standing-place. She knows where she is now; the crag juts out here into a huge, lagged rock, with a bush or two on it, and then goes heer down to the sea.

Again, close beside her, the whistle sounds louder

close to her—so close that her next downward foot-step would have been set on his face—John Fry is lying with shut eyes. He has been caught, seeming-ly, between the bushes growing on the edge, for only ead and chest are visible head and chest are visible.

Fanny kneels down; she touches his face timidly with her hand, and then draws it back, shuddering.

me!"

He lies there as still as the gray rock; almost as cold. She forgets the danger of falling, she twines her arms round him; she murmurs to him, and

presses warm kisses on his face.
"Oh, John, my darling!—my darling! Look at
me just once; let me hear you say once you forgive
my wickedness!" She might as well cry to the rock itself; and yet

as she presses her lips on his, it seems as if some warmth lingered in them. Suddenly she raises her head, and cries out loudly for help. A strange sound has reached her. She listens breathlessly. Yes, they are coming. Over-head she hears voices, and, from the sea, the strong regular pull of oars.

John Fry was taken home alive, but there came

weeks of anxious watching before he was able to walk once more beside Fanny Haywood, to the scene of his Fanny smiles brightly in her lover's face. She is rying to cheer the sadness that, spite of his efforts, louds the strong man's eyes at times, for it is very hard to John Fry to realize that he is crippled for life; but under the girl's smiles is a tender, subdued look, new to her face. It may be bitter tears she has shed

"Fanny!" (John has stood in silence for so "Fanny!" (John has stood in silence for some minutes beside the broken pathway;) "I don't think you and I will quarrel again—will we, darling?" He looks at her smiling, with his deep, loving eyes, and she tries to answer brightly; but the recollection of that foolish quarrel and its ending masters her, and tears come instead of words.

"Hush!" he whispers softly; "you'll spoil your sweet eyes, my darling; and they're my eyes now—at least they will be, after Thursday."

Fanny hides the eyes on his shoulder. "Don't ask me to promise, darling," she whispers. "While

"Yes, sir."
"How did that happen?"
"Don't know, sir." The father knew, if the son did not. He had ob The father knew, if the son did not. He had observed a number of dime novels scattered about the house; but had not thought it worth while to say anything until a fitting opportunity should offer itself. A basket of apples stood upon the floor, and he said: "Empty out those apples, and take the basket and bring it to me half full of chips."

Suspecting nothing, the son obeyed.

"And now," he continued, "put those apples back in the hasket."

in the backet."

When half the apples were replaced, the son said:
"Father, they roll off. I can't put in any more."
"Put 'em in, I tell you."
"But, father, I can't put them in."
"Put them in? No, of course you can't put them in. Do you expect to fill a backet half full of chips, and then fill it up with apples? You said you didn't know why you fell behind at school; and I will tell you. Your mind is like that backet. It will not hold more than see mush. And here you've here. the next nore than so much. And here you've been, the past month, filling it up with our pire—dime novels!"

The boy turned on his heel, whistled, and sald, "Whew! I see the point."

Not a dime novel has been seen in the house from

A California Money King.

We find in a late issue of the San Francisco Chron a somewhat sensational though interesting account William C. Ralston, the Cashier of the Bank of of William C. Ralston, the Cashier of the Bank of California and virtual manager, who receives for his services the snug little sum of forty thousand dollars a year. He was early connected with the passenger traffic between New York and San Francisco, and subsequently was a member of the banking house of Donahoe, Ralston & Co. He was one of the Committee of Public Safety which prevented the Southerners from carrying California out of the Union, and he and his partner headed the Sanitary Commission subscription with five thousand dollars each. He made money by his pluck in the Washoe excitement, and was among the first to start the Bank of California, D. O. Mills becoming President, and Mr. Relston the ruling spirit. As an operator he is noted for the boldness among the first to start the Bank of California, D. O.
Mills becoming President, and Mr. Ralston the ruling
spirit. As an operator he is noted for the boldness
and brilliancy of his achievements. He advanced
money largely to complete the Central Pacific Railroad, and more than once he has made a bold dash,
clearing his thousand as the result of his spirit and
foresight

personal sector of the one unaccompanied by some allusion to the career of the other would be "Hamlet" without the rest of the play.

In 1858 Mr. Ralston married a brilliant and accomplished niece of J. D. Fry, and has several children. The country residence of Mr. Ralston is situated about twenty-two miles south of the city, in a charming valley known as "Diablo Canyon." Much has been said, from time to time, of the magnificence, luxury and beauty of Mr. Ralston's private residence, located at Diablo Canyon, which is one of the most beautiful valleys in California, and as a location for a country residence is certainly unequaled on the continent, even by Brooklyn Hights and the banks of the Hudson. Engirt on all sides by a circular chain of hills, whose sides are thickly clad in green oak and California laurel, and at the present season of the year fresh with the budding colors of spring, it deserves a more euphonious and appropriate name. There is little about it suggestive of the presence or proprietorship of his sable majesty, and it certainly must depend for its name on some vile tradition long lost in the past. Embosomed among the hills that surround it so completely, the verdant level plan forms a natural arena Endosomed among the hills that surround it so completely, the verdant level plan forms a natural arena to an almost perfect amphitheatre. The ridge that incloses this dell is regular, without being tame and monotonous; bold in outline, without having any thing bleak-looking about it; and when lighted up with a California sun, there is no place in the wide world so near akin to Paradise as the spot that Mr. Ralston has

spleadid music hall and all the appointments of a palace, and cost over \$250,000.

Mr. Raiston is of about medium height, compactly built, with a good breadth of shoulder, a high, capacious forehead, (extending tolerably well over to the tack of his head), thin, firmly-set lipe; an oval, well-shaped face, good features, a steel-gray eye, and a great expression of concentration and extreme menutal activity. In manner he is curt, generally brief of speech and to the point, but able upon occasion to state his views in their fullness with I licity, strength and nervous vigor of language. In habit Mr. Raiston exhibits intense application to business and an excessive industry. He is a brief sleeper, and during most of his working hours devotes himself to the details of his vast official business—besides his considerable private affairs, which should suffice alone to keep most men busy—with all his tremendous energy.

Standish's whiskers touch Fanny's cheek as he whisepers—polon's hand is on the captain's shoulder, and
the caplain stumbles backward into the hedge.

"Keep your distance, will you?" John says fiercely; "that young woman is not free to listen to your
foolery!"
He has grasped Fanny's arm while he speaks, and
now he hurries her along with him, back by the way
he came.

Vehement action has calmed down the tempets of
his anger. As he strides along, he is forcing himself
to decide what he shall say to Fanny.

He has a dim remembrance of the point where he
left Davie, and he stops short of that. The light has
faded so completely that he can only just see Fanny's
face plainly.

She looks, and then shrinks back, sick and white,
against the rock-wall beside her. If John yet lives,
he is lyigh below where she stands. The path is
broken away, and there are signs that large bits of
rock have been freshly loosened from its edge and
hurled down to the sea.

And as the reality forces itself upon Fanny that she
must descend that fearful precipies alone in the darkmust descend that fearful precipies alone his characteristics is a fondness for an unlimited number of fine horses. In the pleasant season of the year he frequently drives between the city and his Belmont

There is a pendant to the anecdote of the gentleman who smelled "Something on Fire," which was told me long ago by one of the acters in the scene, the late Dr. Samuel Butler, Bishop of Litchfield. When he was a equestrian was overtaken by heavy raip, and reached his destination in a dripping condition. The curate took him immediately to his bedroom, where there was a good fire, supplied him with a change of clothing, and left him to warm and dry himself, while he returned to the adiabine still a supplied to the supplied to the adiabine still a supplied to the supplied to returned to the adjoining sitting room to finish his sermon on which he had been employed when the interruption occurred. Presently the doctor re-entered, loss or fraud. terruption occurred. Presently the doctor re-entered, arrayed in his friend's dressing gown and slippers, with a night-cap pulled over his ears, and seated himself by the fire with his friend to beguite the time till dinner should be announced, his host continuing absorbed in his occupation. Ten minutes or so went by in silence, when Dr. Parr raised his head, gave one or two preliminary spiffs, and then looking roand. by in silence, when Dr. Parr raised his head, gave one or two preliminary sniffs, and then looking round, lisped out in a tone of deep interest, "Goth for dinner, Tham?"—"I really don't know, Dootor—I hope there may be. My housekeeper knows you are foud of goose." Another silence, broken only by the scratching of the pen. The appetizing odor of a savory roast pervades the apartment more and more. "I'm sure it'th a gooth, Tham," says the Doctor, smacking his lips. "Dinner's ready, please, sir," said the maid, opening the door. Up jumped the huagry guest, and hurried into the bedroom to don the clothes he had left near the stoye to dry. Horror of horrors! guest, and hurried into the bedroom to don the clothes he had left near the stove to dry. Horror of horrors! what fatal sight met his eye? His cherished headgear, his well-curled, powdered, and pomatumed wig lay in the fender frizzling in its own fat, and while browning nicely before the fire, exhaled the odor which had so tickled his olfactory nerves, and raised up hopes only to be thus cruelly overthrown. — Table Table only to be thus cruelly overthrown !- Table Talk.

How about Elijah?

A Methodist minister was on his travels through the West of Illinois, twenty years ago. Illinois was a wild place then. He traveled twenty miles one day before coming to a farm house. But there he was re-

before coming to a farm house. But there he was received with hospitality. Chicken pot-pie and corn dodgers composed his supper; but to a hungry man these are as good as a truffled turkey.

A fine old grandmother of the house was most profuse in her hospitality. She pressed the pot-pie upon the holy man's plate till he could eat no more. And then, when the family was gathered around the great log chimney, and its blazing fire, the venerable dame opened her mouth and thus spake:

"Ah, well-a-day!" it's a grand comfort to have a minister of the Gospel in these parts. It's twenty

minister of the Gospel in these parts. It's twenty year ago now since I have seen one on 'em. I've heen a readin' o' my Bible all that time, and a waitin' to see a minister to sx him a question about suthin' don't rightly understand."

ask me to-morrow morning, before I set out, I will answer it to the best of my ability."

The old lady expressed herself satisfied, and the cunning minis'er secured a soft couch for the night. The next morning grandma was up early, and hard at work frying slapjacks for the minister's breakfast. This last being dispatched, the old lady was still in a nervous fidget about her ques ion, while the holy man's horse was saddled and brought to the door.

After adjusting his saddle-bags and shaking hands with all the family, he mounted his horse, and turning to her asked:

"And now, Madam, what is your question?"

"Waal, minister," said she, yor know how it sez in the Bible, that arter Elisha was made a prophet, the heavens opened and Elijah was taken up to heaven in a chariot and horses o' fire. It's better nor twenty years sin' I seed that ere in the Bible, and I have puzzled over it ever since; an' there ain't a soul round

Of the remaining \$12,000,000 at 100 and 100 a these diggins knows any more nor I But you're a minister o' the Gospel, an' ought to know all them things. Now, what I went to know is this: Did the Lord take up Elijah right straight to heaven, or did'nt he go kinder slantendiolar?',

History has not recorded the minister's reply.

A MAGICAL WAY OF COUNTING MONEY—When Daniel Webster was Secretary of State, Signor Blitz called on him in Washington, when the following danlogue took place: "What has brought you to Washington?" "I have come for an office, sir." "An office! What office is there under the government of the United States for a magician?" "To count the money in the Treasury. I should like you to take one hundred thousand dollars of Treasury notes and count them carefully. I will then count them also, when it will appear that there are only seventy-five thousand dollars." "Ah! signor," said Mr. Webster, "that won,t do. We have magicians in Washington who, if a hundred thousand dollars were to pass through their hands, would leave nothing of it."

The most primitive post-office in the world is to be found on the southern extremity of Americs. For some years past a small barrel has been fastened by an iron chain to the outermost rock of the mountains overhanging the Straits of Magellan, opposite Terra del Fuego. It is opened by every ship which passes through the Straits, either to place letters into it or to take letters from it. The post-office, therefore, particles care of itself; it is confided to the protection of seafarers, and there is no example of any breach of trust having occurred. Each ship undertakes the voluntary transmission of the contents if their destination is within the limits of their voyage.

OFFICE OF PISK & HATCH.

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT

SECURITIES.

clearing his thousand as the result of his spirit and foresight.

Under his energetic, sagacious and spirited management the Bank of California throve apice, and within about twenty-four months the accumulated earnings of the Bank amounted to about fifty per cent. of the capital. It was then decided to issue stock to those entitled, for this amount, and to open books of subscription for new stock to increase the capital to five millions of dollars.

By noon of the third day the applications for stock were in excess of the required amount, and the Bank continued its operatious with a paid-up capital of \$5,000,000, gold (then equivalent to \$10,000,000 currency, and equaled, as we remember, by but four other banks in the United States). The history of Mr. Raiston has been so intimately connected with that of the Bank during these past few years that a purely personal sketch of the one unaccompanied by some allusion to the career of the other would be "Hamlet" without the rest of the play.

It 1858 Mr. Pacific Railsoad Company and the Custant Pacific Railsoad Company and the markets, both in this country and Europe, have shown that the First Mortgage Bonds of wisely-located and honorably-managed Baliroads are promptly recognised and readily taken as the most suitable, safe, and advantageous form of investment, yielding a more liberal income than can hereafter be derived from Government Bonds, and available to take their place.

Assured that, in the selection and negotiation of superior Railsoad Loans, we are meeting a great public want, and rendering a valuable service—both to the holders of Capital and the great National works of internal improvement whose intrinsic merit and substantial character entitle them to the use of Capital and the confidence of investors—we now offer with special confidence and satisfaction the The remarkable success which attended our negotiation of the Loans of the CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILBOAD CONFART and the

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad Company.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, connecting the Atlan oast and the magnificent harbors of the Chesapeake Bay wit the entire Railroad system and water transportation of the great West and Southwest, forms the additional East and

relected for his magnificent mansion, which contains a from the West to the sen magnifies it into one of magnificent mansion, which contains a from the West to the sen magnifies it into one of magnificent mansion, which contains a from the West to the sen magnifies it into one of magnificent mansion, which contains a from the West to the sen magnifies it into one of magnificent mansion, which contains a from the West to the sen magnifies it into one of magnificent mansion, which contains a from the West to the sen magnifies it into one of magnificent mansion, which contains a from the West to the sen magnifies it into one of magnificent mansion, which contains a from the West to the sen magnifies it into one of magnificent mansion, which contains a from the West to the sen magnifies it into one of magnificent mansion, which contains a from the West to the sen magnifies it into one of magnificent magnificent mansion, which contains a from the west to the sen magnifies it into one of magnificent magnificent mansion, which contains a from the west to the sen magnificent ma from the West to the sea magnines it into one of na-tional consequence, and insures to it an extensive through traffic from the day of its completion; while, in the development of the extensive agricultural and mineral resources of Virginia and West-Virginia, it possesses, along its own line, the elements of a

> the completion of the CHENAPEARE AND ONIO RAILROAD to the Ohio River, afford the surest guarantee of its success and value tint Railroad enterprise new in progress i

an immense and profitable trade awaiting its completion, have drawn to it the attention and co-operation of prominent Capitalists and Railroad men of this City of sound judgment and know most men busy-with all his tremendous energy.

Mr. Ralston's charities are very considerable, but integrity, whose connection with it, together with that of em are not done in a manner to be seen of men. One of

The road is completed and in operation from Richmond to the time, one hour and forty minutes, with four-in-hand teams--change on the road. Who wouldn't be the Cashier of a California Bank, with forty thousand a completed, to carry it to the proposed terminus on the Ohio river completed, to carry it to the proposed terminus on the Ohio river at, or near, the mouth of the Big Sandy river, 150 miles above Cincinnati, and 350 miles below Pittsburg.

> tucky to this point, which will connect the Chesapenk and Ohio with the entire Railread system Its valuable franchise and superior advantages will place the

erence to the wants of all classes of investors, and combine the

\$1000, \$500 and \$100,

They will be issued as Coupon Bonds payable to Bearer, az

the coupons remaining payable to bearer attached, the principa being then transferable only on the books of the Company, un

ermanent Registered Bond, transferable only on the books of the Company, and the interest made payable only to the regi

3d. "Registered Bonds with Coupous de tached," and should be so designated by Correspondents specifying the class of Bonds desired.

interest at six per cent. per annum from November 1, 1869.
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IS GOLD IN THE CITY OF NEW

"Madam," answered the cautious minister, "I am take the place of that of the earlier issues of Five-Twenties, and so tired with my long ride that I could not enter into a serious question till I have slept; but if you will western Pacific Bonds, with interest payable in January and ask me to-morrow morning, before I set out, I will July, and who may dedre, in making additional investments, to

reserved and held in trust for the redemption of outstand Bonds of the Virginia Central Railroad Company now men

tain hereafter to command a prominent place among the favor securities in the markets, both of this Country and Burope,

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COUGH, A COLD, OR SORE THROAT THE GREATEST ten results in an incurable Lung Discase. BROWN'S BRONCHIFL TROCHES.

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many worthless and cheap imitations are offered, which are good for nothing. Be sure to optain the true. Brown's Bronchial Troches. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

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A certinoate for the benefit of the afficted.

For twenty-five years I had suffered with Scrofula and Salt-Rheum, for Tettor.) Have paid out hundreds of dollars, and been treated by several first-class Physicians, without benefit. Some four weeks ago, I commenced using the University Medicines. At the time my forehead and head were covered with sores and scalinoss of the skin; also, my tongue was covered with small Ulcers. I am to-day free from all the above troubles, and can most heartily recommend these medicines to the afflict-8. C. MUNSBY, 27 Chestnut Street.

For some fifteen days, my family has been using the University Medicines with the most gratifying results. My wife is fast recovering from Chronic Catarrh, Bronchitis, and Erysipelas. My daughter was so affected with catarrh, that her breath was very offensive in two days she was entirely relieved of the odious smell, and I have no doubt in a short time will be entirely free of the disease.

Mr D. STILLINGS, No. 6 Alder Street.

Portland, Jan. 21, 1870.

Portland, Jan. 21, 1870.

I have been afflicted for twenty years with Chronic Rheumatism. I have spent hundreds of dollars for medical treatment, without benefit. Ten days ago, I commenced taking the University Medicines, and I can traily say, it has been more benefit to me than all other treatment I ever received. My place of business is 137 Pearl street. I shall be pleased to answer all business is 137 Pearl street. I shall be pleased to answer all JOHN TURNES.

portland, Jan. 24, 1870. For thirty-six years I had been a cripple, caused by a milk leg and scrofula sorre, I employed the best medical skill I could find without avail, a fearful ulcer was consuming the bone near the ankle, my leg was badly swollen and inflamed from the foot to the knee, amputation was considered by the best of Physicians, the only alternative. I was perfectly cured in six weeks with the University Medicines.

Stockton, Ma. Nov. 30, 1869.

Stockton, Me., Nov. 30, 1869. I was cared of the worst type of Piles, with the University
Medicines, in six days.

J. T. SHELDON Medicines, in six days.

Modicines, in six days.

J. T. SHELDON

No. 110 Exchange street, Portland.

Any one doubting the truth of the above will please addres the parties. They are but few of the cases cured in less than two months.



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This is a PERFECTLY PURE Ground Bone, and is for sale in lots to suit purchasers.
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MAGEE'S New Advance Cook. The best stove in the world for Coal or Wood. Is needs only to be seen and tried, to be appreciated. Can be seen in operation at the store of M. G. BROOKS. Parties in want of a first seen and the coal of the co

A viotim of early indiscretion, causing nervous debility, pre-mature decay, ac, having tried in value every advertised remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow sufferers.

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when you have the LUMBAGO,

DIRECTIONS TO USE: You will take a table-spoonful and three spoonfuls of water three times a day, and in a few days every particle of Rheumatic and Neuralgia pain will be dissolved and pass off by the Kid-

Manufactured by

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Sent by mall on receipt of price and postage.

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\$1.00\$

Postage 6 cents in the single farm, and counterly and we prayer of said persons interested may afford the nest physicians. Thousands, in every part of the country, gratefully acknowledge its power to soothe the tertured nerves, and restore the failing strength.

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Postage 6 cents in the single farm, which is a post of the second Monday of March next, in the Maine Farm-arthurd nerves, and restore the failing strength.

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Postage 6 cents in the single farm, which is the product of the second Monday of March next, in the Maine Farm-arthurd nerves, and restore the failing strength.

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One package,

\$1.00\$

Postage 6 cents in the single farm, which is a farm and the product of the second Monday of March next, in the Maine Farm-arthur of the product of the second Monday of March next, in the Maine Farm-arthur of the product of the product of the second Monday of March next, in the Maine Farm-arthur of the product of the produc

ENNEBEC COUNTY......In Probate Court a
Augusta, on the second Monday of February, 1870.

MARY ANN CALDEL, widow of Samuel Calder, late of
Vassalborough, to said County, doceased, having presented her
application for allowance out of the personal estate of said deceased:

Attest: J. Bunron, Register. ENNEBEC COUNTY In Probate Court a

ENNEBEC COUNTY ... in Probate Court at Au-ENNEBEC COUNTY..., in Probate Court at Augusta, on the second Monday of February, 1870.

EVERETT B. DRUMMOND, Trustee under the last will and testament of George Sanderson, late of Sidney, in said County, deceased, having presented his first account for allowance:

Onderson, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the second Monday of March next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested man attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the same should not be allowed.

Attent: J. Burron, Register.

Attest: J. Bunron, Register.

ENNEBEC COUNTY..., In Probate Court at Augusta, on the second Monday of February, 1869. A ORETAIN INSTRUMENT purporting to be the last will and testament of Lyman Whittier, late of Vienna, in said County, deceased, having been presented for probate:

ORDERED That motice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the second Monday of March next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta that all persons interested may attend it a Court of Probate then to be helden at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved and allowed, as the last will and testament of the said deceased.

Attest: J. Burrox, Register.

H. K. BARER, Judge. ZENNEBEC COUNTY ... In Probate Court, at Au-

KENNEBEC COUNTY..., In Probate Court at

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator on the estate of

AMOS B. NICHOLS, late of Augusta, in the County of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs:—All persons, therefore, having demands against the estate of said deceased, are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said settle are requested to make immediate payment to February 14, 1879 12° GEORGE H. CROSS. NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed administrator on the estate of WALES LEWIS, late of Pittston, in the County of Kannebee, deceased, intestate, and has under takes that trust by giving bond as the law directar. All persons therefore, having demands against the ceitate of sale decreased ardenired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to sale state are requested to make immediate payment to February 14, 1879. 12° ALDEN LEWIS,

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BLESSING

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RHEUMATIC PAIN. and you cannot even torn yourself in bed, or sitting in a chair you must sit and suffer, in the morning wishing it was night, and

NEURALGIA, When every nerve in your being is like the sting of a wasp, cir-culating the most venemous and not polson around your heart and driving you to the very verge of madness;

SCIATICA. (that I have just got through with.) that most awful, most heart-withering, most strength destroying, most spirit-breaking and mind-weskening of all the diseases that can afflict our poor hu-

Let M BAGO,

Lying and withering in agony and pain, mable to turn yourself in bed, and every movement witi go to your heart like a kuife; now tell me if relief and a cure of any of these diseases in a few days is not the Greatest Medical Bleasing of the Age, tell us what is!

DONALD KENNEDY. Boxbury, Mass.

HEELING AND TORING SOCKS

ENNEBEC COUNTY ... In Probate Court at Au-

ocased:

Onderso, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the second Monday of March next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaperprinted in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Couri of Probate then to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Attent: J. Burron, Register.

H. K. BAKER, Judge.

KENNEBEC COUNTY In Probate Court at

Allowance:

Orderen, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the second Monday of March next in the Maine Farmor, and waspaper printed in Augusta, that all personainterested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the same should not be allowed.

H. K. BAKEB, Judge.

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